The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

An "Inner Circle" Organized in the G. A. R.

The Gallant Scott Clamoring for Martial Law.

Radical Programme for Carrying New York.

The Case of Baring Bros.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Advices from prominent Republican politicians in New York predict quite an opposition in the Republican State convention, which meets in Syracuse in September, to any resolutions warmly indorsing President Grant. The Fenton-Greeley element are, in the meantime, desirous that there should be a change in the New York custom-house, and a collector appointed who is not identified with either wing. If this is done, it is assumed that the Republicans will be able to carry the State this fall and secure a Legislature which will elect a Republican successor to Mr. Conkling. Otherwise, a Democratic triumph and a Democratic United States Senator are conceded. It is agreed that this is the only ultimatum by which harmony in the State convention can be obtained.

MANIPULATING THE G. A. R.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic finding that, owing to the mismanagement of the officials, the influence of the organization is upon the wane with Government officials, have made a new departure, and are now establishing, within each of the States, Republican organizations, and here an inner circle designed to control the organization in the interest of members of the Grand Army, and reduce to a minimum the influence of such civilians as have heretofore been potential in the organization. Several of the associations have already been manipulated toward this end.

GETTING THE SOUTH UNDER MILITARY RULE.

First Lieutenant Merrill, of the First Artillery, has been ordered to report immediately to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, to accompany more recruits to the Department of the South. It is evidently the intention of the Administration to locate as many troops as possible in the South, in order the more successfully to perfect the plan now being matured in the War Department for changing the boundaries of the military districts, so as to bring the whole southern country under the despotic sway of the military laws.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

An edition of five thousand extra copies of the report of the San Domingo Commission have recently been issued from the Government printing office by the direction of the President, and are now being distributed over the country directly from the White House.

MARTIAL LAW POSTPONED.

The Cabinet meeting to-day fully considered the question of issuing a proclamation of martial law under the Kuklux act, and finally decided not to take so important a step for several days, and in meantime to await some information from the alleged disaffected districts in South Carolina which it was proposed to place under military control. The President on yesterday and this morning seemed quite willing to issue the document, but after the Cabinet meeting said that it would be held in abeyance.

PATRIOTIC PENNSYLVANIANS.

Senator Scott, Chairman of the Kuklux Committee, seems quite disappointed at the result, as he felt quite confident yesterday that such a proclamation would be issued. He has no doubt, however, that it will be issued in a week. But it is ascertained that the military forces in South Carolina are being increased, especially in the York and Spartansburg districts. Both Pennsylvania Senators, Scott and Cameron, had an interview with the President to-day, and it is said urged the proclamation on political grounds.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The following is the public debt statement:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,881,568,900
Accrued interest	34,106,488
Debt bearing currency interest	43,518,000
Interest	310,407
Matured debt	18,526,101
Interest	306,989
Bearing no interest	411,231,586
Unclaimed interest	9,612
Total debt	$2,338,171,099
Interest	34,733,497
Total	$2,372,904,597
Coin in Treasury	$ 90,813,891
Currency in Treasury	7,968,345
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,274,122,360
Decrease during August	9,206,279
Decrease since March 1st	46,586,286
Decrease since March 1st, 1869	251,340,699
Total amount of bonds issued to the Pacific railroad	64,618,832
On which the United States has paid	22,245,833
Interest and companies by transportation, mail, etc	1,319,106
Leaving interest accrued but not paid to the amount of	646,188

The Treasury Department has to date purchased and destroyed bonds to the amount of $219,375,200, for which $246,478,798 in currency was paid.

MAIL SERVICE ORDERED.

The Postmaster-General to-day ordered mail service on the Marietta and Pittsburg railroad between Marietta, Ohio, and Caldwell, 35 miles and back, six times a week from October 1st.

YELLOW FEVER BLOCKADE AT SAVANNAH.

A dispatch received at the Postoffice Department from the postmaster at Savannah, Ga., says that the mails, and also all cars and passengers from Charleston are refused admittance into Savannah in consequence of fear of an epidemic of yellow fever. It is also stated that the mails from Charleston will be sent by way of Augusta.

COURTESIES TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The Baltic, of the Lloyd Steamship line, from New York to Russia, has given the Smithsonian Institute transportation for all books, specimens of natural history, &c., between Russia and the United States.

THE OBJECTION TO THE BARINGS.

The reason given for taking the State Department agency in London from Baring Bros. is that that house had incurred the displeasure of our authorities at various times. For fifty years past they have had constant use of the cash balance amounting to fifty thousand, worth three to four per cent. During the late war their conduct towards the United States was very reprehensible, a fact which has been a State secret until now. During one quarter in 1861 the State Department made an overdraft of seven hundred thousand dollars on Baring Bros., and they sent an agent in haste here to collect the balance, a much larger sum having been sent to them before his arrival in this country. The agent was so anxious that when he got to Washington he repaired at once to Seward's house long after the Secretary had retired to his sleeping room. Mr. Seward arose, adjusted the matter to the relief of the apprehensions of the agent, and returned to bed. The Barings made a handsome fortune out of the government during the last half century, and, but for the fact of their long connection with the State Department as agents, the government might long ago have made arrangements to our advantage with private bank ing houses there, and at considerably less rates of exchange.

PREPARING MILITARY MISRULE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day all the members were present except Secretary Boutwell and Postmaster General Creswell. The latter was represented by First Assistant Postmaster General Marshall. The most important matter considered was the condition of the South, and especially the disaffection and reported acts of unlawful violence in certain counties in South Carolina. A long letter on the latter branch of this subject, addressed to the President by Senator Scott, chairman of the Congressional Kuklux Committee, having been read for the information of the Cabinet, it was determined to enforce the laws, and as a preliminary the letter of Scott, with other papers, were referred to the Attorney General, who will report upon the law applicable to the case, when a proclamation will be issued by the President, and afterwards embraced in a general order of the War Department. Meanwhile that department will mature measures considered necessary in that connection. It is probable that another Cabinet meeting will be held next week to take final action on the subject.

THE COREAN QUESTION.

The Cabinet also had an expression of views on the Corean subject. Three reports from Admiral Rodgers were laid before them by Secretary Robeson. The United States will not now renew the attack on the people of that country, but await the result of the English expedition. It is thought that ultimately the United States, Great Britain and the German Confederation may form an alliance against Corea.

OUR COUNSEL AT GENEVA.

The selection of counsel for the American arbitrators at Geneva, under the Treaty of Washington, has been made, but his name will be officially withheld from the public until it is known whether he will accept the office.

BACK TO LONG BRANCH.

The President left Washington to-night for Long Branch. He will resume his residence here about the first of October.

SECRETARY DELANO

on Tuesday will return to Ohio for a few days. He thinks the Republicans will carry that State by twenty thousand majority.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Assistant Attorney Gen. Talbot has resigned his office, the resignation to take effect October 1st. William McMichael, now Solicitor of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

A GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

The Department of State has received a copy of a letter addressed by M. Remuset to Wickham Hoffman, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Paris, dated Versailles, August 16, in which the writer says:

"I have the honor to inform you that at its session of July the Society of Agriculture of Chere, which had been charged with the distribution of seed-corn to the farmers of that department and the victims of the war, had voted its thanks to the United States of America for the succor which they had so generously sent to our rural population. I shall be obliged to you, sir, if you will convey to your Government the sentiments of gratitude expressed by the Society of Agriculture of Chere."

CALLING IN THREE PER CENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in an additional two millions of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, the interest to cease October 31, 1871, after which time they will be no longer available as a portion of the legal money reserve in the possession of any national bank.

FOREIGN.

Frightful Ravages of Cholera and Famine in Persia—Effect of the Prolongation of Thiers' Power—His First Message—Explosion of Petroleum, Etc.

ENGLAND.

BRITISH ARBITRATION COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, Sep. 1.—Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cockburn is gazetted to-day as the British member of the Board of Arbitration, which is to meet at Geneva under the Treaty of Washington.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

LONDON, September 1.—A court-martial has been ordered to thoroughly investigate the accident to the iron-clad Repulse, which has been aground at Sheerness.

ESCAPED PRISON.

It is reported that Kelly, accused of the murder of Talbott, has escaped prison.

CONGRATULATING THE EX-EMPEROR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Foreign journals state that, on the occasion of Napoleon's fete day, August 15th, besides the congratulatory telegrams from the heads of European governments, the Ex-Emperor received as many as one thousand letters, three hundred dispatches, together with various presents, and an address, said to be signed by six thousand business men of Paris.

THE ITALIAN ARBITRATOR.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—It is said that the appointment of Count Selopis by Italy, as one of the arbitrators under the Treaty of Washington, is not final.

STRICT CHOLERA QUARANTINE.

A strict quarantine has been established on the Isle of Jersey to prevent the introduction of cholera.

FRANCE.

ELECTION FOR COUNCILS GENERAL.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 1.—The election for the Councils General will be held throughout France at about the end of the present month.

MINISTER'S RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

L. Arcy has withdrawn his resignation of the Ministry of Public Works.

THIERS' FIRST MESSAGE.

PARIS, Sep. 1.—Thiers sent to the Assembly to-day his first message since the prolongation of his powers. He thanks the Assembly for its expression of confidence, repeats his protestation of devotion to the country, and hopes to succeed in the rehabilitation of France.

THE EFFECT OF THE PROLONGATION.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 1.—The Powers of Europe have sent congratulatory dispatches to President Thiers on the prolongation of his term of office.

Advices from the departments say the people generally approve of the action of the Assembly in relation to the Chief Executive.

It is said the pending negotiations with the Germans, through Baron Von Arnum, for the evacuation of French territory, will be facilitated by the Assembly's indorsement of Thiers.

ITALY HOLDS BACK.

A dispatch from Paris says the Austrian Ambassador to France announces that [illegible] declined to participate in the [illegible] conference at Gastien.

SENTENCE OF THE COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—It is expected that the sentence of the Communists, tried by court-martial, will be pronounced to-morrow morning.

PERSIA.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF FAMINE AND CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Foreign advices report that in Persia the cholera and famine are still making fearful ravages among the people. On August 5, a telegram, received by the Galata Board of Health from Tabreez, reports the rapid spread of the cholera in that city. During the previous week, the deaths from the epidemic averaged two hundred a day, and when the telegram was dispatched the inhabitants were flying in thousands to the villages toward Ooruniah and Khai. Intelligence also at Tabreez, at the same date, was that the famine in the southern provinces, instead of abating, was worse than ever. The Levante Herald publishes a statement that in Khorassan one-third of the whole population has perished from starvation, and at Ispahan no less than twenty-seven thousand souls have succumbed to it. Ever since the Shah's pilgrimage to Kerbela, the cholera, typhus, smallpox, famine and cattle plague have combined to ruin the country.

GERMANY.

RUSSIA TO BE CONCILIATED.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The Russian Cross Gazette says that it was agreed at Gastien that Prussia should make representations to Russia calculated to lead to the restoration of a good understanding between Russia and Austria.

The Brazilian sovereigns have arrived at Carlsbad.

AUSTRIA.

AN EXPLOSION OF PETROLEUM.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A fire at Trieste yesterday, occasioned by an explosion of petroleum, caused great damage to the portion of the city used for the storage of that article.

SPAIN.

AN ECONOMICAL BUDGET.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The Imparcial says the government is resolved to keep its promise to submit a budget, which will balance the revenues and expenditures, at whatever cost or sacrifice.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 1—P. M.—Consols 93⅜. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93⅜; old 1865s 93⅜; 1867s 92⅞; 10-40s 90⅞.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 1.—U. S. bonds of 1862 95⅜@95⅞.

PARIS, Sept. 1—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 56 francs and 80 centimes. The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 28,600,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—P. M.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling uplands 9⅛@9¼d; middling Orleans 9⅜@9½d; sales of 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were for speculation and export; sales for the week 124,000 bales; exports 11,000 bales; speculation 31,000 bales; receipts for the week 47,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; actual export 7,000 bales; stock 561,000 bales; American 224,000 bales; stock afloat 488,000 bales; American 67,000 bales. Wheat, California 11s 11d; spring 10s 2d@10s 5d; winter 10s 11d. Cumberland middles 31s. Petroleum, spirits 10⅜@11d. Turpentine 36s.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 1.—The market is quiet and firm.

Gov. Hoffman on the Charges Against the New York Health Officer.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Gov. Hoffman to-day replied to the complaint of Charles H. Marshall & Co., of exorbitant charges and malfeasance in office by the Health Officer of the port of New York, Dr. Carnochan, in relation to case of the ship W. F. Storrer, which arrived at New York in April, 1871, with many cases of the worst type of small-pox on board. Gov. Hoffman presents Dr. Carnochan's explanation of his charges for fumigation, vaccination, medicine, treatment, etc., as only just and reasonable, and refers the whole matter to the Quarantine Committee for further examination. The Governor says he has no power whatever to suspend or remove the Health Officer, Attorney General Champlin and Judge Amasa J. Parker both having given opinions to that effect. The Governor can only recommend to the Senate his removal, if in his judgment it is demanded, but the Senate will not be in session until January, and in the meantime the Governor invites any written complaint by any citizen of misconduct on the part of the Health Officer, with a memorandum annexed of evidence, promising it immediate attention and complete investigation. The Governor says he cannot consider informal and anonymous accusations made against a public officer through the columns of a newspaper.

Malfeasance in Office.

BUFFALO, August 29.—The jury in the case of Samuel J. Halley, late Collector of this port, who has been on trial before the United States Court, charged with malfeasance in office, after being out three hours, returned a verdict of guilty. Counsel will move for arrest of judgment.

Murder—Suicide.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Detective Richards this evening attempted to arrest David S. Miller, suspicioned of robbing his employer, when Miller fired a revolver, murdering the officer. Miller then shot himself, causing his death in a few minutes.

Forged Railroad Tickets.

ERIE, PA., September 1.—Isaac Rusenseig, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Erie, was convicted yesterday of selling forged tickets of passage over the railway.

NEW YORK.

The Mate of a Ship Arrested for Scuttling the Vessel at Sea.

Charges of Persecution and Plunder Against Jail Officials.

More of the Rosenzweig Abortion Case.

Radical Campaign Policy.

GREELEY'S COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—It is thought that the speech delivered by Horace Greeley at a meeting of the Republican Central Committee, last evening, is evidence that the Committee intend to keep up the organization, regardless of the action of the State Convention. The meeting provided for the election of delegates to the State, County and Senatorial Assembly Convention on the 20th inst., three weeks before the State Convention assembles. Mr. Greeley stated in his address, however, that his committee would take care that there would not be two Republican candidates in any district, but would show it was ready to act with the Republican party, as the delegates to the convention, from time to time, would make plain to them. He said the great issue would be the question of reform in the city government.

QUESTIONS OF REPUBLICAN POLICY.

Many of the prominent Republicans here are already speculating upon the course for the coming Republican campaign for the State Convention concerning questions affecting national politics. It is recommended that the State Convention make the issue on municipal reform for the State government. If the State Convention raises the issue of the next Presidential candidate, the Evening Post thinks many Republicans will refuse to commit themselves by voting for the Republican ticket; honest Democrats who are willing to support municipal reform will be repelled; and further, that it is not necessary to assume that if General Grant's renomination is not recommended the State is opposed to him. The question of the Presidency has nothing to do with the contest. It will be early enough to nominate candidates for President after the present canvass is over.

SHOT DEAD ON SHIPBOARD.

While the ship Thomas Dunham was going down the bay this afternoon, a fight occurred between the first mate, Thomas Lee, and a sailor named Hugh Conway, in which Lee shot Conway dead. Capt. McLean, the mate, and nine of the crew were arrested and the ship detained.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.

Judge Blatchford ordered a decree in favor of R. A. Tilgham, of Philadelphia, against Roland Mitchell, for two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars, for infringement of his fat acid and glycerine patent. This is the largest decree for infringement ever entered here.

CHARGED WITH SCUTTLING A SHIP.

William Lewis Smith, late first mate of the ship Uterpe, was arrested and brought before Commissioner Osborn to-day, on a warrant charging him with having scuttled said vessel on the high seas, whereby she was totally lost. The charge is made by a number of the crew, who escaped from the wreck, and but recently reached this port, and who state that they were offered large sums of money to conceal the facts. Capt. Geo. Leach, who is charged with complicity in the crime, is absent in Europe. As the offense is a capital one, the accused was committed without bail for examination on Monday next.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

A meeting of citizens and tax-payers, irrespective of party, will be held at Cooper Institute [illegible] Monday evening to consider what can be done to put an end to the extravagance of our municipal government.

ASSESSMENT REDUCED.

The Committee of the Board of Assessors of Brooklyn have succeeded in reducing the valuation of Kings county, as estimated by the State Assessors, by at least $30,000,000.

A CUBAN GENERAL SENT TO JAIL.

Col. Wm. Carian, a Cuban general, was arrested this morning at the Gilsey House, charged with passing a worthless check for $10 on Oliver D. Taylor, a broker. He was committed for examination.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. CARNOCHAN.

The Tribune of to-day thinks Governor Hoffman's letter to C. H. Marshall & Co., who complained of the exorbitant charges of quarantine officials, is no answer to the accusations made, and repeats that Dr. Carnochan, health officer, accepted a bribe of forty thousand dollars for granting to a certain company the privilege of plundering the commerce of the port.

FEELING AMONG THE GERMANS.

There is considerable feeling being aroused among the Germans, growing out of the action of the German General Committee on Monday last. Meetings last evening were held in the Sixth, Tenth and Twenty-first wards to consider the conduct of the General Committee. A meeting of the Committee of the Fourteenth ward will be held this evening. Their movements are exciting apprehension and alarm among the Tammany leaders' ring generally.

CORRUPTION OF JAIL OFFICIALS.

The Tribune has a chapter on the management in the Ludlow-street jail of this city, and says to the sufferings entailed by low sheriffs' officers in charge of this prison, add persecution, direct robbery, and absolute impoverishment. Officials are carrying on an abominable scheme of plunder. Prisoners are extortionized on every hand. He is advised to employ a lawyer who pays the jailer a per centage of his profits. The jailer is a retailer of liquors without license, keeps a pawn shop at which necessitous prisoners are robbed after the most approved manner of money lenders. He cheats the prisoner and justice alike, furnishing for a consideration worthless straw bail.

FERRY OFFICERS INDICTED.

The grand jury this morning presented bills of indictment against the present Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry Company, and Inspector Mathews, for their culpability in the Westfield disaster.

THE ROSENZWEIG CASE.

There is still considerable excitement with reference to the Rosenzweig abortion case. The suicide of Conklin, the alleged seducer of the murdered Miss Bowlesby, at Paterson, creates a great deal of excitement at that place. Conklin, who appeared to have been respectably connected, left a note, stating that the fear of being a witness in the affair impelled him to end his life. Evidence against Dr. Rosenzweig is stronger. He appeared greatly alarmed when informed that the identity of Miss Bowlesby had been established.

CORONER'S VERDICT.

The coroner's jury find that Alice A. Bowlesby came to her death from utero-peritonites, the result of an abortion, produced by Jacob Rosenzweig.

ROSENZWEIG'S WIFE.

Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Rosa Rosenzweig, made returnable in the Supreme Court, and to be used in case the Coroner does not discharge her.

THE MOTHER OF THE ABORTIONIST'S VICTIM.

It is doubtful whether Mrs. Bowlesby will recover from the shock occasioned by the news of the death of her daughter. She has been in an unconscious state all day.

INVESTIGATING A CASE OF MALPRACTICE.

The investigation by District Attorney Morris into the cause of the death of Emily A. Post, commenced this afternoon, in Brooklyn. The prisoners, Dr. Benj. Perry and Mrs. Van Buskirk, were present. The principal evidence is of Peter A. Post, that his daughter left a week ago to be helped through her confinement by Dr. Perry.

JAMES FISK, JR.

In the case of James Fisk, Jr., vs. the Union Pacific railroad, demurrers on the ground of improper joining of causes of action were filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court by defendants.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE CASE.

The orders in the Cornell madamus proceedings were settled to-day by Judge Sutherland. He made very little change in the form of the order, which is to the effect that the court-house commissioners are directed to issue a requisition on the comptroller for the sum of $34,725, and that the comptroller immediately raise that amount on the stock of this city as directed by the statute of April, 1871. Counsel for the Comptroller and Commissioners asked for a stay of proceedings on the mandamus, until the appeal which they intend to take can be decided. The judge will decide it on Monday next.

PLASTERERS' STRIKE.

The plasterers intend striking for the purpose of enforcing the eight-hour law on Monday.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—P. M.

The Gold market was steady with all the business at 112⅛@112¼. Loans were made at from 1-64 of 1 ₱ cent. ₱ day to 1 ₱ cent. for use, and later in the day 1@2 ₱ cent. was paid for carrying.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were about $30,000,000.

The Government bond market was steady and strong, with a limited business. Five-twenties of May and November advanced ⅛ ₱ cent. this afternoon.

The Stock market has been active, with large transactions and the business was more equally distributed. The bears succeeded in selling Wabash down as low as 61⅛. Union Pacific was weak, selling down to 33. The remainder of the list was strong, particularly for Pacific Mail and Hannibal and St. Joseph, Ohio and Mississippi and Northwestern. The market at the close was generally firm, with a recovery from the lowest point of the day.

The Money market was firm at 2½@3 ₱ cent.

State bonds are dull and lower, with small business.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	118⅛
Coupons of 1862	114⅛
Coupons of 1864	114⅛
Coupons of 1865	114⅛
Coupons of 1865, new	113⅜
Coupons of 1867	113⅜
Coupons of 1868	114⅛
Ten-forties, ex-interest	111⅛
Currency 6's	116

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	96	Old Virginia	63
Old Tennessee	74⅜	Old N. Carolina	44⅛
New Tennessee	74⅜	New N. Carolina	24
New Virginia	70		

STOCKS.

Canton	80	Rock Island	111⅛
Western U. Tel'gh.	63	New Jersey Cent'l.	108
Quicksilver	13⅛	St. Paul	63
Mariposa	3⅜	Do. preferred	82⅛
Do. preferred	6	Tol. & Wabash	66⅛
Adams Express	84⅜	Do. preferred	86
Wells & Fargo	51	Ft. Wayne	100
American Express	57⅛	Terre Haute	26
U. S. Express	56	Do. preferred	59
Pacific Mail	54⅛	Chicago & Alton	119⅛
N. Y. Central, con.	99⅜	Do. preferred	120
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip.	95⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	47⅛
Erie	31⅛	C. C. & C.	90⅛
Erie preferred	58	Burlington	140
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	112⅜
Do. preferred	131	C. C. & Ind. C.	21⅛
Reading	115⅜	Ill. Cent.	134
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	33⅛
Pittsburgh	121	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101⅜
Northwestern	72⅜	Union Pac. bonds	90⅛
Do. preferred	93⅜		

THE SOUTH.

Yellow Fever Abating.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—The coal weather seems to have had a favorable influence in abating the fever. No new cases are reported to-day, and only one death took place. To correct the erroneous rumors it should be stated the business of the city is proceeding without interruption of any kind, and that all railroad trains arrive and depart with accustomed punctuality.

ESTIMATE OF THE COTTON CROP.

The Courier and News of to-day, in their commercial review, agree in estimating the growing cotton crop at from three to three and a quarter million bales. They incline, however, to the former figure as more probable.

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN ARKANSAS.

At a large gathering of the Democrats near here on Thursday last the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That as the sense of this meeting we recognize the adoption of the late amendments to the Constitution of the United States as settling the political status of all citizens not disfranchised by State or national legislation; and that we deprecate any discussion of the suffrage guaranteed by these amendments, and that we earnestly recommend to our fellow-citizens the doctrine of universal amnesty and universal suffrage."

SUICIDE.

John Walton, a young man living in Prarie county, on the line of the Ft. S. and L. railroad, committed suicide on Wednesday by taking arsenic. When found, near his home, in the woods, his right arm was nearly severed in two places. A razor was lying by his side. Depression is supposed to have caused it.

Senator Clayton Arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 1.—Senator Clayton arrived in the city last night. He was serrenaded by a few personal friends, and made a short speech. This morning he was arrested by the United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Arkansas, on the charge of issuing a certificate of election to General John Edwards, as member of Congress from this district, in violation of the enforcement act of Congress. The Senator gave bond for his appearance at the October term of the Federal Court.

SPEECH AGAINST CLAYTON.

Hon. Joseph Brooks made a speech last night to a large crowd of colored people, in which he was particularly severe on ex-Governor Clayton and his ballot-box stuffers.

Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.—Leading physicians publish a statement to-day that no cases of yellow fever have thus far appeared in Savannah, nor any diseases that approximate it. They declare also, that this season has been the healthiest that has ever been experienced in that city.

THE FAR WEST.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—There is very little betting on the result of the election, which takes place Wednesday next. Both parties are working hard.

NEGROES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The Bolting Republican movement is not likely to have any serious effect. They have nominated two negroes for the Legislature.

EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

The excitement over the threatened Indian raid in Southern California is subsiding.

Drowned—Aid for Railroads.

YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 1.—James R. Newman, formerly of Chambersburg, Pa., was drowned last evening at the foot of Broadway, in the Missouri river. The body has not been recovered. Newman had been engaged as a teamster in removing Spotted Tail to the new reservation.

Much interest is felt here in the election to be held to-morrow on the question of issuing bonds to aid the building of a railroad.

Indian Outrages in Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Late news from Arizona is to the effect that Indian depredation and murders still continue in that Territory.

Death of a Prominent Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Charles Bonner, the best known mining superintendent in the silver regions of Nevada, died of paralysis here this morning.

Grain Burned in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Aug 31.—A fire to-day at West Weber, near Ogden, originating in a grain field, destroyed a large lot of grain and farming machinery owned by a co-operative company, and a school-house.

Took Morphine—And Was Buried.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., September 1.—Last night a gentleman went to the Continental Hotel, registered as James Wayne, of Denver, Col., talked cheerfully with the clerk for a while, then went to bed, took a heavy dose of morphine and was buried to-day.

NASHVILLE.

Capt. Needy Wins a Shooting Match.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1.—The shooting match between Capt. Needy, of Louisville, and Mr. Brooks, of Nashville, at the Fair Grounds, to-day, was won by the former, who killed forty-eight of his fifty birds. Brooks killed thirty-eight out of forty-four, and threw up the sponge.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The State Comptroller received information to-day from his New York agent that one million seven hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and two dollars in State bonds had been paid for the purchase of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, reducing the State debt that amount.

KILLED BY A POLICEMAN.

Policeman Starkey attempted last night to arrest Thomas H. Jettor, a railroad brakeman, for disorderly conduct. Jettor resisted, wrested Starkey's mace from him, and struck him on the head, cutting a fearful gash, and then started off. Starkey drew a pistol and shot Jettor twice, one shot taking effect in the thigh, and the other in the back of his head. Jettor died this morning.

Affairs in San Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO, August 8.—The revolutionists, under Cabral, have formed a provisional government, having its seat at Las Matas. A new and well-organized attack is to be made against the troops of Baez.

Baez on his side is not idle. He continues making great military preparations at Asena, and the United States war steamer Mantasket is said to have left Samana, and to be at present cruising near Asena, to co-operate by sea.

A Heavy Robbery—The Plunder Recovered.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The counting-house of Baker & Merrill was robbed of $50,000 in bonds, railroad securities, notes, deeds, revenue stamps and other valuables, this afternoon. The entire amount was subsequently discovered by a boy in a vault, who informed the police, and they took charge of the property.

Bowdoin College.

BRUNSWICK, ME., August 29.—At a meeting of the board of trustees and directors of Bowdoin College, to-day, General Chamberlain accepted the office of president, tendered him last July. The commencement of the fall term has been deferred until September.

Tornado—Women Killed.

TOPEKA, KS., August 31.—A tornado passed over a portion of Lafitte county, in the Southern part of the State, last Sunday night, destroying two houses, moving several others, and killing Mrs. Scott and daughter.

The Buffalo Industrial Exhibition.

BUFFALO, August 31.—The International Industrial Exhibition commenced to-day the erection of a new building, 96 by 30 feet, for exclusive use as a storage department.

Warmoth's Delegation in Ambush.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 1.—A committee from the Warmoth wing of the Republican party of Louisiana are here, waiting for the President to return from Washington.

CANADA.

The Great Boat Race at Halifax Won by the Winship Crew.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 31.—The great four-oared race came off to-day. The water was rough, with a northeasterly breeze and a considerable swell. The start took place at 1:15. The positions were determined by drawing lots. At the start the Renforth crew shot ahead, making forty-two strokes. The Tyne crew followed at forty. At a third of a mile the Roche crew gave up. Until nearing the stake-boat, the two English crews were even. Renforth here seemed to flag, and the Winship crew, with a desperate spurt, went past and turned beautifully, distancing their rivals considerably. The next to pass was the Prior crew, followed closely by the American. At the fourth mile, Renforth was fourth and Barton last. At the fifth mile the American made a splendid effort and shot ahead. The Prior crew here came up, and in a few minutes the boats were even. At this point the excitement was intense. From here the Winship crew gained slowly, the Prior crew being close up, and the American crew slightly behind. The Winship crew made a desperate effort amidst the applause of the crowd, and won the race. The Prior crew also did their very best, and to the delight of the Nova Scotians came in a good second, followed closely by the American and Renforth crews. The time of the race is given at 45 minutes and 45 seconds.

Another Account—How it was Done.

HALIFAX, August 31.—The four-oared race to-day was one of the most brilliant events in the annals of aquatic sports. The course was three nautical miles in length, and, as the competing boats were required to double the course, the distance, therefore, was nearly seven miles. The morning was delightfully clear, and the gathered crowds were assembled upon the erected stands, and lined the docks and housetops along the city front. Shortly before the race a sea breeze had sprung up, and the water was very rough, especially in the lower part of the ocean.

In drawing for positions the Taylor crew got No. 1, while the Bigler American crew got the worst position, on the outside, near the eastern shore of the harbor. At the start it was impossible to say which got water first. The Roche boat fell behind after a few minutes, but the other five kept together pretty steadily for the first two miles. The advantage the English crews had gained by getting the inside position gave them smooth water along the wharves, while the America, being out in the stream, got the full force of the wind and rough water in the middle of the channel.

The first turning made was the Renforth boat; the Taylor came next; then the Pryor crew; next the America, and last the Burton crew. The America lost two boat lengths in turning by the stupidity of some judge or other official, which considerably increased the distance they had to make in turning. The America gained rapidly as soon as they got the course as smooth as that in which the Englishmen were rowing. The contest between three leading boats was intensely exciting for the last mile of the race. The result of the race created a little excitement. The Americans believed that if their boys had not been crowded out on the worst part of the course they would have won. The Biglin crew say that their boat stauck a half sunk piece of timber, which they think had the [illegible] throw them back in the race.

The Single Scull Race.

HALIFAX, Sept. 1.—Six boats started this morning in the single scull race. The course was three and two-fifths of a mile. At the signal to make ready, Saddler, Bagnal, Coulter, Kelly, Brown and Havelett took up positions, and at the word "go," all got off well and together except Kelly, who made a poor beginning and lost about a length. Before half the course was rowed over the contest was narrowed down to a struggle between Saddler and Brown. The others were nowhere in the race. After a splendid finish, Saddler won by about a length and a half. Time, twenty-five minutes and three seconds. Brown's rowing astonished even his friends, and had the course been longer, it is thought his chances would have been excellent.

ST. LOUIS.

United States Observatory.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—General Ruffner, Chief Engineer on General Pope's staff, has had an observatory erected at Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of working in conjunction with the lake survey at Detroit, Mich. Both places are connected by a telegraph line, and General Ruffner is now only waiting for favorable weather at Detroit to begin operations.

MONTHLY INSURANCE STATEMENT.

The loss by fire in this city during August was $84,000; insurance, $118,000; loss to insurance companies, $68,000.

SUIT FOR SCHOOL LANDS.

The State Board of Education has instituted suits against Thomas Allen, in Ballinger, Stoddard and Dunklin counties for the recovery of nearly two hundred thousand acres of land, which, it is alleged, belonged to the schools, and which defendant claims to have bought from the counties named. These cases are to be followed by others in various counties of Southeast Missouri, by which the title to over seven hundred thousand acres of land will be settled. These lands are known as swamp lands.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY.

A. E. Vantien, an operator in the Western Union telegraph office of this city, was thrown from a buggy, on Fifth street, to-day, by the horses running away, and had his skull fractured, and was otherwise injured. He lies in a critical condition.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Religious Reform—President Shot, Etc.

ASPINWALL Aug. 22, via JAMAICA, Aug. 30.—Advices from Chili state that religious reform measures have been introduced into Congress. The sham King of Araucania has fled to Buenos Ayres.

Callao intelligence reports that Peruvian independence created a great deal of enthusiastic excitement.

Equador advices state that President Mariño has been captured and shot by the revolutionists.

Revolution in Laguayra.

LAGUAYRA, August 8.—The eastern portion of the Republic continues in a revolutionary state. The Government observes the greatest vigilance, and is making great efforts to quell the revolution. Two war steamers left Laguayra laden with troops under General Escobedo, who is to re-enforce Gen. Victor Rodriquez and endeavor to drive the revolutionists out of Barcelona and the whole eastern department. The Government is ordering arms and ammunition from all points.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The highest barometer has moved from Ohio Valley to north eastward into Pennsylvania, and the pressure has risen since Thursday afternoon, very generally from Mississippi to the Atlantic, but has begun to fall from Lake Superior to Kansas. Cloudiness in lower Michigan has extended southward to the middle Atlantic coast. Clear weather is elsewhere reported, and except on the immediate Gulf coast, north and north westerly winds have prevailed with diminished force in middle and east States; north easterly winds in south Atlantic, and increasing southerly winds from Indiana and Kansas, and north to Lake Superior the temperature remained low and falling; middle eastern State stationary and rising; from Tennessee to Lake Ontario and Iowo the cloudiness reported on Thursday on western Gulf was continued there with rain, which is now also reported in Florida.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probable fall on Saturday with increasing southern wind; cloudiness and local storms from Lake Superior to Arkansas! an area of cloud and rain will probable extend from Gulf coast northward to Tennessee, partly cloudy weather with rain on Saturday afternoon in the south Atlantic States, and partially cloudy and clear weather with light winds for middle and eastern States.

University Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 31.—This was the third and last day of the State University Convention. About sixty ministers, beside delegates, were in attendance. The convention adopted the report of the Committee on Education. It recommends, among other things, a female professorship, for the benefit of young ladies, at St. Lawrence University. The constitution of the General Conference was formally ratified, and the convention adjourned.

MIXED EDUCATION.

The corner-stone of the now Syracuse University was laid to-day, with imposing ceremonies. The University is to be religious, but not sectarian. Students will not be excluded on account of color or sex.

Sinking of the Carrie V. Kountz.

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—The steamer Carrie V. Kountz, which left here last night for New Orleans, with a full load, struck a snag near Wolf Island, below Columbus, and sunk in eight feet water. The obstruction is the same that the Grand Tower struck on the last trip. She lies two hundred yards above the rock-heap. The wrecking steamer Eckert goes to the assistance of the Kountz this noon.

The Owners, Value, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The steamer Carrie V. Kountz, which sank last night below Columbus, Ky., was owned by Capt. W. J. Kountz and others, and valued at $30,000; insured for $20,000 in the Pittsburgh offices. Her deck-load and a portion of her hold-cargo will be saved.

The Plotter of the Sing Sing Emeute.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 1.—John Wheeler, an ex-convict, was tried at White Plains to-day on the charge of aiding and abetting the recent escape of the convicts from Sing Sing prison. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was at once taken to prison, and is now in his old quarters.

PRISON INSPECTION.

The grand jury of Westchester county will make an official inspection of the prison tomorrow.

REVERE.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—Testimony of the Depot-master and Superintendent—A Jumbling Up of Trains.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The coroner's inquest at Revere was continued to-day.

Lunt, the depot master, sworn: Have charge of making up and starting trains. On the 27th of August told the engineer and baggage master of the Pullman train to look out for trains that were ahead. Gave no instructions as regards the accommodation train particularly. Trains had not run regularly for a fortnight past, for want of cars. Do not start trains myself. The conductors start them. Sometimes advise them about starting. Advise them to run fast or slow when trains are behind. Don't advise them to make up time. Heard of the collision at ten minutes past 10 o'clock. I told the engineer of the Pullman train to look out for trains ahead. The Saugus branch road is operated without a telegraph. Do not think the accident would have happened if there had been a telegraph. I have represented to my superior officers the need of more cars.

J. Prescott sworn: Am superintendent of the Eastern division of the railroad. Have been so for fifteen years and eleven months. Have charge of the working of the road and the moving of the trains. Told the depot master to caution the engineer and baggage master to look out for trains ahead on the night of August 26th. Have reported the necessity of having more cars. My request has not met with a rsponse at all times. Spoke to Lunt to notify the engineer to look out for trains. Trains are in the hands of men who have control after leaving the depot. Think all engineers and conductors on all trains should have known their positions on the night in question, and that the engineer on the Pullman train should have run cautiously.

Inquest adjourned until to-morrow.

It is not generally known that there were five trains delayed at Saugus branch junction when the late accident occurred. The outward Saugus train was waiting for the inward Saugus train, detaining the Beverly train. The latter was followed by another Saugus train, which was delayed till after the Saugus train had passed. The engineer of the Pullman train supposed the track clear, and hence the disaster.

CHICAGO.

The Iowa Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Sep. 1.—A special train from Des Moines says Hon. James F. Wilson has consented to be a candidate for the United States Senate from Iowa. Mr. Wilson is now East, but before leaving he informed a friend that if the General Assembly, when they came together, thought it advisable to elect him, he would accept the trust.

WOMAN DROWNED IN THE LAKE.

A few days ago a boat was upset in the lake, and a man and woman, the occupants, were thrown into the lake, and the woman drowned. The man was picked up, and while on his way to the police-station, with Mr. McGowan, who rescued him, he ran away and made his escape. Yesterday the man was discovered, in the Northwestern Railroad Company's shop, and arrested. He explains his conduct as follows: He said that he had been on a spree; met the girl who was drowned on the street, and asked her to take a boat ride. She consented. They obtained a boat, and when about a mile from the shore she asked him to let her row a while. In changing places the boat upset, and she was drowned. The reason, he says, for his running away when on his way to the police office, was that he was a married man, and did not want his wife to know that he had been boating with a prostitute. He was held for examination to-day.

CHICAGO, August 31.—The Chicago and Southwestern railroad is completed, and will soon be formally opened for business under a lease held by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway.

COLFAX INTERVIEWED—HE HAS "RETIRED."

While Vice President Colfax was in St. Paul on Monday the St. Paul Dispatch sent a reporter to interview him, particularly to ascertain whether the statement recently published that he intended to retire from public life was not a ruse, and whether he did not really intend to be a candidate for the nomination for President before the next Republican national convention. Mr. Colfax replied to the reporter promptly and bluntly that he was for Grant against the field, openly and above board. The reporter having alluded to the recent statement in the New York Standard that the Greeley-Fenton wing of the Republican party in New York were intending to bring him forward as a candidate, Mr. Colfax responded as follows:

"There is nothing in it. I have had no communication with them, and I am for Grant unqualifiedly. People laugh at me, and don't believe me, when I say I am determined to retire to private life, and I have ceased repeating it, but it is true, nevertheless. I have had all of public life that I desire. When I got better, after my illness in Washington, I found I needed rest and quiet, and ran up here to secure it. I feel a great deal better than when I came, and have been greatly gratified at the magnificent country I have seen."

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODED—TWO MEN KILLED.

A locomotive attached to the Cincinnati express train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, when near Springfield this morning, exploded, instantly killing the engineer, John Moore, and M. Conner, the fireman.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Louis Strauss, a German merchant of Sublette, Ill., was run over by a locomotive on Wednesday night and killed.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

John Dean Duncan, a colored man, who has been in the employ of the Michigan Southern railroad ever since it first opened, was killed almost instantly this morning by being crushed between two cars in the passenger depot.

BASE BALL.

Eckfords vs. Forest Citys.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The game between the Eckfords of Brooklyn, and Forest Citys of Cleveland, was won by the former, 14 to 11, as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Eckfords	1	1	5	3	0	1	2	1	0	14
Forest Citys	1	0	0	4	1	2	2	0	1	11

White Stockings vs. Nationals.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Nationals, of this city, and the White Stockings, of Chicago, played a game to-day, which resulted in favor of the White Stockings by the following score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Nationals	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	8
White Stockings	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	2	1	9

The White stockings play the Mutuals to-morrow.

Mutuals vs. Forest Citys.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A game between the Mutuals and Forest City of Rockford to-day, resulted in the signal defeat of the Mutuals. The Rockfords had out a full nine except Hastings, the catcher, whose place was taken by Barker. The Mutuals started with a full nine, but in the second inning, Mills, who was not in condition, had to retire, and Fleet took his place. Not till the eighth inning could the Mutuals score a run, and they barely earned in the entire game. The Rockfords played a splendid fielding and batting game, and decidedly out-played the Mutuals at every point. The Mutuals seem to be demoralized. Morton, of the Rockfords, was umpire.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
Mutuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4
Forest City	2	3	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	—14

Rockfords vs. Atlantics.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Rockfords obtained an easy victory over the Atlantics on the Capitoline grounds to-day. The game was closely contested up to the fifth inning, when the Rockfords batted with great effect.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Rockfords	2	2	0	1	10	5	7	5	7	39
Atlantics	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5

Runs earned—Rockford, 2; Atlantic, 0.

Umpire—Ferguson, of the Mutuals.

The Rockfords play the Eckfords to-morrows on the Union grounds.

Haymakers vs. Guelphs.

GUELPH, ONT., Sept. 1.—In a game of base ball here to-day the Haymakers, of Troy, New York, beat the Guelph Maple Leaf Club 7 to 5, in six innings.

Conductor Run Over and Killed.

CAIRO, August 31.—Andy Miller, freight conductor on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, was run over and killed by a passenger train at Columbus, Ky., last night. He was originally from Toledo, where his remains will be taken for interment.

Senator Morrill on the Stump.

LEWISTON, ME., Sept 1.—The Republicans of Lewiston, Me., held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Lisbon Hall this evening, which was addressed by Senator Morrill.

☞ Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, says the Paris American Register, has run away from England to escape the dinners and receptions with which he has been overwhelmed since his arrival in that country, and is now quietly enjoying life in Paris. He may be seen any day on the Boulevards or in the places where Americans most love to congregate, and with his long, white hair, and fresh, rosy complexion, is as much an object of attention and interest as he is in the corridor of the Capitol or on Pennsylvania avenue.

☞ The Rothschilds are said to be such firm believers in luck that they will never employ any one in any capacity who has been unfortunate. They always ask the man who applies to them for a situation, however humble: "Have you ever had any bad luck?" and if the reply be in the affirmative, he is rejected without further discussion. To this apparently severe and unjust mode of dealing they attribute much of their extraordinary success in business.

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EPISCOPAL

The Whitehouse-Cheney Difficulty in Chicago—The Bishop Makes a Statement.

Rev. Mr. Cheney's Card.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Bishop Whitehouse publishes in the Tribune this morning a column and a half reply to the recent communication of the wardens of Christ Church, in which they seek to disabuse the bishop of the statement he has caused to be made public that the officers of Christ Church had seceded from the position taken by the wardens in their letter to the bishop of the 12th ult., and that they had consented to an absence of their rector from the chancel of Christ Church on the occasion of an episcopal visitation, and that candidates prepared by him for confirmation and by him admitted to the communion shall be presented for the rite by some other clergyman. In his reply Bishop Whitehouse quotes an extract from the letter of Mr. Crane, Jr., written to the bishop, naming the day when they would be glad to receive him at Christ Church. The extract is as follows:

"In the absence of the rector of this parish the wardens give notice that the Right Reverned Bishop of the diocese will hold an episcopal visitation and administer the sacred rite of confirmation in Christ Church, Chicago, on the fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, being the 10th of September next, at the usual hour of morning service, the bishop having been pleased to change the time from the 13th to the 10th of September.

"I beg you to believe me very respectfully your obedient servant,

"ALBERT CRANE,
"Warden of Christ Church."

The bishop insists that the first fourteen words of the extract warranted him in the statement that Mr. Cheney would be conveniently absent on the occasion of his visitation. The bishop also, in his reply, gives quite a lengthy account of an interview which he had with Mr. Crane subsequent to the writing of the letter above quoted from, in which he says Mr. Crane assured him that Mr. Cheney would be absent. The bishop also asserts that Dr. Kelly, during the preceding week came to him to ask his consent to officiate in Christ Church on the following Sunday, at the invitation of the wardens; that Mr. Cheney had been to see him (Dr. Kelly) to urge him to do so, and Dr. Kelly replied in substance to Mr. Cheney that he could not compromise himself by any services recognizing Mr. Cheney. To this Mr. Cheney rejoined by declaring that he did not wish any clergymen to be compromised through him with the bishop; that Dr. K. would observe that the invitation was from the wardens alone, and he was only the bearer of it; that he (Mr. Cheney) expected to be absent, but if by any chance he should be in the church he would not appear or interfere, but would take his seat in a pew among the congregation.

The bishop also says that during his interview with Mr. Crane "allusion was made to my obtaining possession of the property, and the embarrassment it might entail in the administration of it in consequence of its heavy incumbrances and the failure of the income to meet expenses. I took occasion to correct emphatically the utter misconception on that subject; that I had nothing whatever to do with the property as a realty, and would not consent to touch it in any way, if it were offered to be freely conveyed to me even as a trust. I stated that any ecclesiastical action of myself or the diocese must be limited to the simple vindication of the right of administration, the *cestui que* trust being inalienably in a corporation attached to the doctrine and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the authority of the constitution and canons of the diocese of Illinois, and subject to the ecclesiastical authority of this diocese."

The rest of the letter of Bishop Whitehouse is a general statement of his rights and duties as Bishop of Illinois, and his design to vindicate them.

He says, in conclusion, "You must know that the church in my hands will never voluntarily be submitted to such an anomaly, and that any indignity which, in consequence, may result must be at your own responsibility alone. You may not, perhaps, appreciate that by thus rejecting the authority of the bishop and trangressing the laws of the diocese and setting at naught catholic discipline, you virtually claim exemption from the church in this diocese of Illinois, arrogate a partial independence which in principle involves the whole, plant yourself as an isolated body, and thus furnish a proof that cannot be overlooked of malfeasance in the trust of the property corporate. I beg you to ponder the weighty words of the Supreme bench. Next to the diffusion of Christian faith and morals, the church has in view the promotion of union and harmony and order and subordination through every part of the great association for whose government they were intended. The separating body cannot by its own will nor by assuming an internal organization conforming to the rules and discipline and usages of the church, nor by placing over it a preacher of its own choice, nor by claiming to be the true and only society of the church, become *ipso facto* an organized portion of the general body or church until recognized by the proper authority of the church, and must stand as an isolated body unconnected with the general organization and independent of it."

MR. CHENEY WRITES A CARD.

Rev. Dr. Cheney has prepared a card in reply to one sentence in Bishop Whitehouse's communication which appears in the papers this morning. He quotes the sentence referring to Dr. Kelly, and says: "No man who knows me could believe that I could take so absurdly inconsistent a position as that indicated by the closing sentence of the above. Had any contingency occurred which enabled me to spend Sunday in the city, I should certainly have informed Dr. Kelley that such was the case, and that I should not need the service he so kindly consented to give. Upon calling upon that gentleman this morning he assures me that he never represented me as making such a statement, but only told the bishop that he (Dr. K.) supposed that in the event of my being in the church would absent myself from the chancel. How far the statements of the whole letter are reliable can be judged by this specimen."

NO CONFIRMATION.

It is now said that there will be no confirmation in Christ's church until Bishop Whitehouse requests Mr. Cheney to present the candidates, which he probably will not do. It should be understood that the action of Mr. Cheney has from the first had the cordial support of his wardens and vestrymen. In fact, that he follows them, instead of being the leader. At a meeting of the vestry last night Mr. Cheney offered his resignation for the fifth time, but it met with a unanimous no!

THE AMENDMENTS.

Strong Arguments Against the Position of Mr. Stephens.

An Alabama View.

[From the Greenville (Ala.) Advocate.]

Mr. Stephens attaches too much importance to the principle, as he calls it, which takes from the States the right to regulate the suffrage question and transfers it to the National Government.

In the first place the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments do not take from the States the power to "regulate." They only prohibit invidious discriminations against a class because of race, color or previous condition; but for any other cause—such for instance as intelligence, education, or property, the States have all of the powers that they ever had. In the second place, the effect of these amendments will not be as he supposes. He argues that the power once conferred upon the National Government to regulate the suffrage question, if conceded, will be forever hereafter claimed, to the exclusion of the rights of the States. We can see no force in this so far as it applies to powers *not* granted by the XIII., XIV. and XV. amendments. When a power is exercised under a constitutional provision, the exercise of that power cannot possibly go beyond the authority under which action is sought to be had. In other words, not a single act not authorized by the Constitution itself can be done. For anything more an additional amendment would be necessary. If it be this that Mr. Stephens proposes to combat, it seems to us that he is climbing the hill before he gets to it.

The principal reason urged against allowing this power to be transferred from the States to the National Government is, that it will throw an element into the voting population of the country that might prove detrimental to some particular section. Exactly the opposite of this, we think, could be more successfully contended—even if it be a question presented by the adoption of these amendments at all which, we contend, is not the case; for with these, as with all other constitutional provisions, the powers not delegated are still reserved; so the form of the question would be, not whether this whole subject shall be transferred to the General Government, as claimed by Mr. Stephens, but whether certain specified powers shall be delegated just as all other constitutional powers are granted.

Leave it to the National Government, and before it can become a law the amendments must first be proposed by Congress, in which all of the States are represented. If passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, they must then be ratified by two-thirds of all the States, and even then no discriminations can be made as between the States, but the amendment must apply alike to all.

On the other hand, leave these questions exclusively with the States, and what power has Alabama or Georgia to prevent Massachusetts or Vermont from enfranchising women and children, or any other possible or conceivable thing claiming citizenship that can take a printed ticket and hand it in to the managers of an election?

These might all be classes that some of the States would regard as unfit subjects for the ballot, and they might refuse on this account to follow in the progressive footsteps of their illustrious sisters. What then would be the result? Representation is regulated in proportion to the voting population of a State. This would force the unwilling States to enfranchise the same classes, against their better judgment, or permit the powers of the Federal Government to pass into the hands of those States that had. Then what would be the legitimate working of this theory of Mr. Stephens? This: that one State would have the power to force upon all of the other States a class of voters, that upon the other theory would require the sanction, first of Congress and then of two-thirds of the States in the Union before having the force of a law.

But it is said that to sanction these amendments as valid is to lay a dangerous and unsafe precedent in the mode and manner of adopting amendments to the Constitution. To this it might be said, that such another condition of things as that under which these amendments were adopted will in all probability never again occur, so that the precedent could never be applied; and also that when law-makers and legislators are sufficiently corrupt to enact unconstitutional laws or effect amendments to the Constitution itself in an unconstitutional manner, they will be very apt to find the means for doing it when they have the power, whether there exists any precedent or not.

The only question for us to inquire into is as to whether the amendments are of themselves right or wrong; and, if wrong, whether or not the wrong can be righted.

The XIII. amendment is not questioned. The XIV is wrong inasmuch as it disqualifies hundreds of good people from voting and holding office. But Congress has the power to relieve these disabilities. Now is the best time to inscribe on our banners as we march to battle, "universal amnesty," or "down with the XIV. amendment!" Which shall be the more apt to win? that is the question. Reduced to this, we imagine there are but few who would not say "universal amnesty." Then what about the XV. amendment? Let us apply the test: Is it right or is it wrong? If wrong, how can the wrong be righted? Taking a broad and statesmanlike view of the whole question, is it right that every man who is a citizen, or a ballot as a means of protecting his interest and the interest of those similarly situated from the probable wrongs that might be attempted by another class [illegible] If so, then why having the exclusive power [illegible] XV. amendment? attempt to pull down the [illegible] for this is all that it does.

If any of the States are dissatisfied with impartial suffrage universally applied, they have the power still remaining with them to impose restrictions and qualifications. Then which shall we do—proclaim an interminable war against this amendment, or rectify wrongs with the powers still left us, and lift ourselves up to the elevated standpoint at which the whole field can be surveyed in all of its bearings, and from which justice to the whole human race is supposed to be discernible? If the first, victory can never crown our efforts until power is secured, which the avowed object sought to be attained will forever cause to elude our grasp.

If it were a principle worth contending for we should certainly coincide with Mr. Stephens, for there is in our estimation no element so fraught with the inherent qualities of success as pure, unalloyed, and unadulterated truth. This we would never consent to have sacrificed merely for the sake of a temporary advantage. So the questions of right, and the probable good to be accomplished, are the only ones with which we have to deal. Now what difference will it make upon the future destiny of this nation whether the Fifteenth amendment be permitted to stand or not? If it stands, how will it endanger the safety of the people's liberties, more than it would if declared void and left with the State? Is it strict justice, is it good policy, and is it best for the peace and harmony of society, that any considerable number of the citizens of a government, especially of a republic, who are capable of performing the duties of an elector, should be excluded from all participation in the conduct of public affairs? If declared void, what changes would be effected by it in the States? Every State constitution in the Union, so far as we know, and certainly at the South, recognizes the same identical principle. Under and by virtue of their constitutions the suffrage question has already been regulated by the States. Declare the amendments void, and this would not, still, change a single vote in the Union, for the State constitutions have been made to harmonize with the new amendments. According to Mr. Stephens' own theory this is all legitimate and valid. Then how would we set about ridding ourselves of these amendments—by a repeal? This would answer when a majority and a two-thirds majority in a State are favorable to the repeal. In voting upon this question however the proposed disfranchised class would be entitled to vote. That they would turn out en masse can hardly be questioned. That the repealing business would fail in two-thirds of the States is almost as certain, and that those States in which it was successful would be forced to re-enact it, in order to maintain an equilibrium of strength in the National Legislature can scarcely admit of a doubt. Then we would travel all round the circle and stop precisely where we started.

Yet, rather than produce a breach in the party that will threaten its existence, we counsel those who favor the policy marked out by the "new departure" that it would be best to yield, and leave it to time to vindicate the correctness of our views. We must accord to others equal honesty with that claimed for ourselves. If they will not come to us we must go to them, for the party must not be divided. United, with the platform of '68 to carry, our chances to succeed are but slim; divided and we will be scattered to the four winds of heaven, with no hope of ever again being able to muster our forces to the conflict. We are at this very moment giving rein to antagonistic tendencies that are amazing to contemplate by all cool and deliberate thinkers, who are enemies to the iniquitous and corrupt policy of the party in power. If it is continued, all hope of harmony is forever lost, and with it vanishes the long-cherished anticipation of at some future time being able to hurl from power the corrupt and unscrupulous demagogues who disgrace and dishonor the places once adorned by statesmen and patriots.

LEBANON.

Fifth Annual Fair—Last Day's Proceedings—Personal Mention—Premiums, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LEBANON, September 1.

The fair closed this afternoon, after a successful career, notwithstanding the competition at Winchester and Shelbyville. It is unfortunate that we have so many fairs in Kentucky, and so many occurring at the same time. It is particularly unfortunate that Shelbyville and Lebanon should have held their fairs the same week, as they thus divided stock which should have appeared at both places. Bart. Jenkins & Co., of your city, with their unsurpassable stable of horses, and E. L. Davison, of Washington, with his superb herd of shorthorns, were at Shelbyville; while Logan, McElroy, Browne and Owsley were at Lebanon. Each of these gentlemen should have been at both places with their splendid stock, and would have been had not the two fairs come on at the same time. The fact is there are too many fairs; they will have to be thinned out, some way or other, or they will sink into disrepute.

The Lebanon fair has been an average success, but we guess no money has been made by the association. In the aggregate enough money was invested in premiums, but too much was frittered away with small sums upon small articles, and insufficient premiums offered for leading staples.

Altogether, however, the fair has passed off very well, and everybody seems to be going home in good humor.

His Honor Judge J. C. Wickliffe to-day very kindly dismissed the petit jury in order to let them witness the trotting race—acting upon the precedent of Judge Nuttall, who upon the memorable occasion at Frankfort adjourned court in order to permit the bar to see an elephant swim the Kentucky river.

To-day's programme comprised jacks and jennets (in which, of course, nobody except the owners felt any interest), horses in harness, blooded horses (but no proof of blood required), brood mares, and saddle stock. The prominent premiums were awarded as follows:

Best jack, any age—W. E. Minor, Nelson.
Best jennet, any age—B. T. Hill, Marion.
Best pair carriage horses—Lyon & Redding, Washington.
Best pair buggy horses—Lyle & Brewer, Boyle.
Best pair buggy mares—Wm. Brewer, Boyle.
Best stallion, any age—G. F. Northcraft, Marion.
Best mare, any age—Jack Thompson, Washington.
Best brood mare and colt—J. H. Vanarsdale, Mercer.
Best aged saddle stallion—E. P. Falconer, Boyle.

Most of the fine stock on exhibition here will be at Bardstown next week, as will also be some of the best animals which have been on show at Shelbyville. Senator Johnson, Arch. Wilson, Tom Grundy, and others who know all about it, inform us that the Bardstown fair next week will be *the* fair of the season.

John P. Chinn, of Mercer, won the trotting ring; time, 2:52½. M.

An Incident on the Union Pacific Road.

[Chicago Times Letter.]

"Do you see that pretty woman in there?" asked the naturalist of the Baptist deacon, pointing to a well-dressed, modest-appearing lady, who was eating with the other passengers, at one of the feeding stations.

"Yes, what of her?"

"Oh, nothing, only I'll bet you a new hat that I'll go in and kiss her."

"That's nothing. Anybody can kiss a woman."

"Yes, but I never saw her before. I'll agree, if she makes any fuss about it, to pay for the hat."

"Don't you know her, honest?"

"Upon my word!"

"Never saw her before?"

"Never, so help me!"

"It's a bet."

"Agreed! Now, watch me!"

The naturalist walked deliberately up to the lady, put his face down to hers, and then kissed her squarely on the cheek. To the infinite surprise of the Baptist deacon, she did not hit him with a water pitcher, or holler "murder" or "rape." She simply glanced up at him, blushed a little, and went on with her eating.

Is the naturalist among women what Rarey is among horses? was the mental inquiry of the Baptist deacon, in connection with the probable price in coin of a 7½ hat in San Francisco.

A Curious Commentary on Hereditary Genius.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Among recent deaths in Germany there is announced that of a man whose character and career supply a curious commentary on the principle of hereditary genius—the eldest son of Wilhelm Von Humboldt. He had, in common with his father and uncle, both name and wealth, but besides these absolutely nothing. He was all his long life—and a long life of seventy-five years it was—what is called in Germany a 'sonderling,' which in his case meant rather more than our queer fish. Among the various feats whereby he laid claim to distinction among his contemporaries must be reckoned his spending his last twenty years or so exclusively in bed, although endowed with the most vigorous health, and not even being able to impair it by this long-drawn-out freak. As to the rest of his career, all that can be said of this small scion of a great house is that he was proprietor of the estates of Ottmachau, in Silesia, a very fine and large property, which had been given to his father as a reward for his services to the Prussian States. Also, that his death occurred in Berlin, and that he was buried at Regat, the sepulchre of his great namesake."

☞ In a recent case tried in the United States District Court for Northern New York, a curious point was decided. A person coming from Canada into the United States, refused to allow certain trunks to be examined by the officers of the customs, whereupon the trunks were seized, opened, and ascertained to contain $7,000 in coin and notes, besides certain articles upon which duties were payable. The act of Congress of June 27, 1864, Section, 1, provides that, if any person passing goods through the Custom-House refuses to allow any package to be inspected, it shall be opened, and, if found to contain dutiable goods, the whole contents shall be forfeited. In the case above mentioned, suit was brought in the United States District Court, and the attempt to smuggle into the United States one shawl and one silk dress resulted in the forfeiture not only of the articles of clothing, but of the $7,000 in coin.

☞ A new and mysterious enemy of sheep, more fatal even than the murderous dogs, has made its appearance and dreadfully ravaged the flocks of Manitowoc, in Wisconsin. The animal being found dead, no marks of violence are to be observed save a small hole behind the ear, from which the blood has been sucked. This has led to the conclusion that the destroyer is a kind of bat, or, more properly speaking, vampire—a creature which even men may fear, since it may not have an exclusive taste for the vital fluid of the muttons. This, with the curculio and potato-bug, renders our present assortment of noxious vermin very complete.

☞ A large piece of coal fell on a Virginia (Nevada) miner the other day, and, crushing him to the ground, forced the stem of his pipe through the roof of his mouth and out of the top of his head. This is the story told by a Virginia paper, and it adds that the man is [illegible] and is not considered [illegible] [illegible]

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, '71.

☞ For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Mercer county Teachers' Institute has been in session this week, and closes to-day.

The Richmond Register says that the lodge of Good Templars at that place has gone down.

The work of enlarging the tunnel at Frankfort, so that the new coaches can be used, is progressing rapidly.

The Presbytery of Ebenezer will meet in the Second Presbyterian church in Newport, on the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Newcastle Constitutionalist favors Colonel George M. Jessee for the next Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A hatchet fell from the roof of the Odd Fellows' Hall at Frankfort, on Tuesday, inflicting a severe wound in the shoulder of one of the employes.

A colored people's fair will be held on the grounds of the Mercer County Aricultural and Mechanical Association, beginning next Wednesday, September 6.

The people of Richmond complain that the train for that place is delayed by stopping over at fairs and horse races whenever they are in reach of the Knoxville branch.

The Paducah Kentuckian intimates that the inclination of the Council of that city is all that is necessary to secure wharf repairs during the present low stage of the river.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says: One of the warehouses ordered to be erected by the last Legislature is nearly completed. The other will be commenced in a few days.

All the little burglars arrested at Harrodsburg last week have been bailed, and are now running at large on the streets. The *People* advises their parents to put them to work.

Rev. S. X. Hall, of Lexington, will deliver an address on Odd Fellowship, at Good Templars' Hall, in Eminence, on Tuesday, September 5, 1871, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The ladies are invited to be present.

C. W. Metcalfe, Esq., having resigned the office of Police Judge of the town of Danville, Gov. Leslie has commissioned Chas. E. Bowman, Esq., to fill the vacancy, until a successor can be duly elected.

The colored people of Danville propose to give another stock, agricultural and mechanical fair in that vicinity, on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of October. Last year they had a very successful exhibition, and it was well and creditably managed.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge returned to Lexington Wednesday from his extended trip into Eastern Kentucky in the interest of the Big Sandy railroad. The General has been working hard, and expects his labors will yield a gratifying result.

The Lexington Press says: "The dry spell has hastened the ripening of the corn crop at least two weeks, and many farmers have begun already to cut. The crop in this section will probably yield an average of seven barrels of sound corn."

The rubbish is fast being cleared away from the ground upon which stood the buildings recently destroyed by the two great fires which visited Lexington last week. Hundreds of hands are at work preparing for the erection of new buildings in the place of those destroyed.

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "Skiff loads of watermelons lie at the wharf; piles of them adorn the shady side of the market place, and wagon loads of them clog up our beautiful streets. Won't some one—or two—eat them out of sight of the public?—they are becoming absolutely disgusting to look upon."

The Danville Advocate says: "Since our last issue the continued drouth in this section has given way, and we have been greatly blessed with several good showers of rain, that will prove of great benefit to the fall grass and the late corn. The fall of rain, however, has not been sufficient to furnish an abundant supply of stock water."

We learn from the Richmond Register that Tom Jones, the negro about whom the disturbance was made in Danville on Sunday night, was brought to that place on Monday in charge of the sheriff of Boyle county and a posse of citizens heavily armed, together with a squad of soldiers from Lancaster. The negroes at Danville had threatened to release the prisoner, and hence the necessity for a guard.

The Synods of both branches of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky will assemble in Danville on Wednesday, 11th day of October. Quite a large number of the distinguished ministers and elders of both churches will no doubt be there, and the proceedings will be watched with very great interest, in view of the fact that the overtures for the compromise of the Center College case will be discussed, and possibly formal action taken.

The debate at Germantown between Elder J. S. Sweeney, of the Christian Church, and Rev. C. W. Miller, of the M. E. Church South, will begin on Tuesday, the 24th day of October next. Propositions have been agreed upon, involving the points of difference between their respective churches, upon the influence of the Holy Spirit, the mode of action, the proper subjects, and the design of Christian baptism. Two days will be devoted to each proposition.

There is a reasonable prospect for lively times in Danville just ahead. Next Monday the schools generally will open, and the fall term of the Boyle Circuit Court will begin and continue two weeks. The week after the Circuit Court closes the fair will commence and last four days. On Friday of next week there will be a vocal and instrumental concert at the town hall, and to-day the Danville Cornet Band will be at home, and of course wake up the echoes about town. Some of the merchants are East and others are preparing to go, and in a few days the fall trade will be in full blast.

The following from the Lexington Press is of special interest to farmers: "As the season for seeding winter grain is near at hand, there is considerable speculation as to the amount to be put in. The continued failure of wheat has gotten nearly everybody out of the notion of sowing any more, or only what is necessary for family use. The crop at one time, say in 1859 and 1860, was just as uncertain in the State of Missouri until the experiment of sowing on clover sod developed the fact of a certain crop there every season. Let the same be tried here, and like results may follow. Missouri now produces annually a certain large crop, and all of it is raised on clover sod."

About a mile and a half from Lexington, near the old Frankfort pike, on the farm of John Wilson, is a spring of the boiling kind, rising from a depth of over one hundred feet, and forming a pool twenty feet in diameter. In the spring of the year large schools of fine fish can be seen near the surface, but all efforts to angle them have failed. This great curiosity, after rising and running for a few feet, enters the ground again and reappears after a few yards, and then enters a cave which continues about a mile, and has been explored, emptying out on the farm of the late Colonel Delph. There are other caves, tributaries to this, which have not been explored.

We copy the following from the Danville Advocate: "The officers in this section have been on the look-out, for some time, for Sam. Yeiser, a negro, for whom a reward of $250 was offered at Indianapolis and Louisville. He had been imprisoned at both places for burglary and had escaped. He is also charged with a good deal of indiscriminate stealing in this place and vicinity, and is strongly suspected of having stolen two horses from John McClane, of this county. He was arrested by R. A. McGrath, at Davis town, in Garrard county, last Monday, and brought to Danville, and placed in jail, and on Wednesday sent to Louisville. He is a notorious thief, and richly deserves the punishment he will undoubtedly receive."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The question now agitating Memphis: "When are we to have a legal hanging?"

A fight with hatchets took place in Prince William county, Va., last week, between two men, in which one was dangerously wounded.

The directors of the Louisiana Jockey Club, at New Orleans, on Tuesday last, appropriated $20,000, to be offered in purses at the spring meeting.

A Mississippi paper accuses a local contemporary of lying "hell-inferously." There's nothing like good strong Saxon when you want to be emphatic.

There are 278 Masonic lodges in Alabama, and 10,790 members of the Masonic order. There were 880 initiations for the year ending August 1st, 1871.

The Southern ladies at White Sulphur Springs rise about 10 o'clock, breakfast at 11, play croquet until luncheon, sleep until dinner, and dance until midnight.

The Memphis Ledger observes: "The 'drop' or hanging machine in the jail-yard needs repairs." To which the Avalanche mildly replies: "Yes; and it needs temporary occupants."

Mrs. Mary Michaels, aged one hundred and ten years, who was living with her son in Dinwiddie county, Va., committed suicide on Sunday last by drowning herself in a well near the house.

Colonel Luther Libby, the owner of the warehouse in Richmond, Va., known during the war as the "Libby prison," died at his residence in New Kent county, Va., on Monday last, aged sixty-five years.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times says: "It is suspected in well-informed circles that Stanton is now working to have the A. and C. R. R. Co. declared bankrupt, with the intention of forming a ring to buy it in after the floating and bonded debt has been disposed of."

The Liberty (Texas) Observer announces the death of Col. A. B. Hardin, at the advanced age of seventy-five, and says: "He was here during all the struggles between Texas and Mexico, and was, we believe, a member of the Provisional Congress that declared the independence of Texas and established a provisional government."

We see from the premium list of the Lynchburg (Va.) Agricultural and Mechanical Society, just received, that a flag will be presented to "the best military company, to drill on the grounds," at the fair of the society, which will be holden in October next. The judges are Gens. Early, Mahone and W. R. Terry; Col. J. W. Watts and Capt. Thos. Whitehead.

A Georgia editor has seen the Hi Kimball House at Atlanta, Ga. Here is what he says: "It's a beautiful house. Amidst its bowers, its frescoed, grand, glittering parlors, the member of the Legislature, at nine dollars a day, can have his heaven, and listen to the music of a sixteen-string band and the voice of his nightingal, and enjoy the felicities of the only paradise that perhaps will ever be his."

The Gainesville (Texas) Gazette says: "Our country is attracting considerable attention just now. Our town has been filled with strangers for some weeks past. Persons are coming from all directions to look for homes in this section. Many of them are selecting homes in this and Montague counties. We are told by old citizens here they never knew as many land-buyers in the country before."

The Beacon, published at Sabine, Texas, claims that Sabine Pass has the best harbor on the Texas coast. The bay is six miles long, and will float vessels drawing sixteen feet. The bar at the mouth is composed of soft blue mud, and a single dredge-boat could keep a twenty-foot channel open. The Beacon is confident that this advantage will give the Pass two railroads and command the Eastern Texas trade.

Reports of the recent murders at Memphis, Tenn., have for days past taken all the available local space in the papers of that city. The Avalanche, of Thursday, publishes the "blood record" up to that day. Reuben C. Jones, the slaughterer of Cavanaugh, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. The preliminary examination of the Adams-Browne homicide was to begin on Thursday. A decision in the Wynn Cannon-Morse case was expected on Thursday afternoon.

The Fairburn (Ga.) Sentinel has the following paragraph: "We learn that a negro man attempted an outrage upon a young lady of respectability last Sunday, in Fayette county, near Concord Church. The intended victim was about twelve or fourteen years old. Fortunately she escaped from the grasp of the terrible monster with some slight bruises. The whole community started in determined pursuit of the demon. A posse passed through here last Monday morning, about 4 o'clock, in pursuit. We hear that they have seen him several times, and will probably succeed in arresting him."

The Fayetteville (Tenn.) Observer says: "Our readers will remember that Green Turner, a negro preacher, stole a mule in Giles county several months ago, while en route to Conference, and was arrested in the pulpit in Murfreesboro. On Tuesday, of last week, the 15th, he was sentenced to be hung within a mile of the Pulaski court-house on the 17th of November next. During his trial he frequently compared his own case to that of our Saviour, when he rode into Jerusalem on the mule that He found tied to a tree, and argued in extenuation of his own crime that he simply followed the example of his Master."

The Atlanta (Ga.) Sun has the following in regard to the Grantville (Ga.) gold mines: "Judge B. M. Wilkes, the owner of these valuable mines, showed us yesterday between four and five hundred dollars' worth of crude gold which had fallen to his share from the operations of these mines during the past week. He does not work them himself, but several companies are at work there, and he gets one-fourth of the treasure found. The result of the mining last week developed the richest veins yet found in these mines. The Judge also exhibited some very rich specimens of quartz rock, in which could readily be seen traces of the precious metal. He is enthusiastic on the subject, and evidently has substantial cause for his enthusiasm."

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, of Thursday, records the death of an old citizen from an accidental cut received from a pocket-knife. The Times says: "Mr. Britten Riddle, an old citizen of Chattanooga, died in the city yesterday, from the effects of a cut in the thigh, which he received from a pocket-knife about six weeks ago. When the accident occurred, it appears that Mr. Riddle had been trimming a small block with his pocket-knife, and afterwards finding that it did not answer his purpose, dashed it to the ground, at the same time letting go his knife, which plunged into his thigh and cut an artery. The wound bled profusely at the time, and after the cut was closed the artery continued to bleed inwardly, causing inflammation, which finally produced death."

How would these words look pasted in the hat of President GRANT? They are from the absurd pen of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and were written by that old fogy while he was trying to fill the chair which GRANT now so highly adorns: "The resolution you so properly approved had long been formed in my mind. The public will never be made to believe that an appointment of a relative is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; *nor can they ever see with approbation offices, the disposal of which they intrust to the President for public purposes, divided out as family property.*" If JEFFERSON could revisit the glimpses of the moon and read a list of the offices which GRANT has "divided out as family property," he would be ashamed to confess that he had ever been an American citizen.

The New York Evening Post says: "The Democratic candidates for United States Senator in Kentucky seem to have increased in number since the election. Ex-Senator THOMAS C. MCCREERY, who was defeated for re-election last winter by Governor STEVENSON, wishes to succeed Mr. GARRETT DAVIS in 1873. Mr. J. PROCTOR KNOTT seems to be earnest in pushing his claims. Ex-Governor BRAMLETTE, who is one of the leading Bourbons, is growing in favor. Mr. JAMES B. BECK is the only Conservative Democratic candidate. Governor LESLIE, however, still seems to be the favorite." There be Richmonds in the field, or Richmonds ready to enter the field, whom the Post fails to catalogue. But they will doubtless let themselves be heard from in due time. There will certainly be no lack of candidates, and the race will be worth going to see.

M. THIERS still clings fondly to the project of making a terrible fortress out of Paris, an idea that first arose in his mind under the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE. The long delay which the siege of that city brought about in the operations of the German army of conquest seem, indeed, to justify such a measure, and the benefits which might have accrued from it to France by giving her many months to rally from her first defeats would almost give us cause to approve of it, if it were not for the terrible danger in which the capital of a civilized country is placed by making it a military stronghold. The recent war has proved how useless fortresses are at the present moment, and how little they are able to withstand the efforts of modern artillery. After the Prussian bombardment began in real earnest but little time elapsed before the proud *Lutitia Parisiorum* had to succumb to the triumphal entry of the foreign conquerors, and the subsequent capture of Paris by the Versaillists, during which the grandest monuments of France perished, gave still further proof of the inability of withdrawing such an immense city from the destructive fire of a besieging army. In view of this fact we can but regret the determination of the French government to fortify Paris still further, and thus expose its treasures of science and art once more to the danger of destruction in a future siege. There are plenty of places in France which might be made grand fortresses with better advantages than Paris, without jeopardizing thereby the most sacred interests of science and civilization.

Proscription and Proscriptionists.

Running over the names of current Radical leaders who realize the character of the persecuting zealot that always persecutes on the winning side and illustrates the rule that he is a dangerous counselor who is more for you than you are for yourself, we find quite an array of shining examples.

BEN. BUTLER heads the list. Down to the overthrow of the Democratic party in the National Government, BEN. BUTLER was the truest of the true blue, a very bell-tower of the old line. He was a Massachusetts Bourbon, as red-hot as the devil of demagogism and the devil of discord could wish him to be. By his ultraism he reduced the Democracy of the Old Bay State to about the numerical strength necessary to fill the Federal appointments, and this was precisely what he was after. During those days the bare suggestion of a more moderate and practicable line of policy was treason, and secured at once a *lettre de cachet* from BEN. BUTLER. But the scene changed. The pillage passed into other keeping. It did not pay to persecute in a minority. So BEN BUTLER went over to the enemy and took his paint, plumes and weapons with him, and there he will remain, still a persecutor, until the sop gives out, when he will seek a nook in the next party that rises to the surface.

Next we have JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois. He was a Democrat of Democrats—a Democrat whose zeal always outran his reason—and that, too, in "Egypt," the fortalice of Democracy. No one doubted him. Every one trusted him. If all else should fail, LOGAN, it was believed, was sure for the party. Where is LOGAN now? "Persecuting on the winning side."

Coming southward, the next name that strikes us is that of JOE BROWN, of Georgia. JOE BROWN was a Bourbon of the old line,—as red-hot as BEN BUTLER. In 1861 he was Governor of the Empire State, and made things warm and lively for those who thought it best to go a little slow, Mr. STEPHENS among the number. Governor BROWN was going to get the world in a sling; cotton was his idol and SAMBO was its prophet. The very least that he would allow was that one Southern man could whip six Yankees with a cornstalk. "Principles" were his specialty, and the people had faith in his vehement assertion of his own fidelity. Where is JOE BROWN now? Echo answers, "Persecuting on the winning side."

JOHN COCHRANE of New York, CRESWELL of Maryland, HOLDEN of North Carolina, LONGSTREET of Louisiana, FORNEY of Pennsylvania, were all old-line, red-hot and impracticable Democrats. Slavery had no more fiery champion than BROWNLOW, of Tennessee. ANDREW JOHNSON himself, who got back into the Democratic party after having spent several prosperous years in a more successful party, was the most vindictive persecutor of his old friends whilst he was a persecutor; and here in Kentucky there are Bourbons high up in the temple who are remembered to have followed a very different drum-tap and to have sung a very different song when it seemed promising and profitable to chant the music of the winning side.

Records, we admit, amount to little. There is scarcely a man on this continent—certainly not a live and active politician—who can point to a perfectly consistent line of conduct during the last ten or a dozen years. The times have been out of joint. There has been no consistency in events. Inside of six months very good and very honest men were making Union speeches and carrying Confederate muskets. But in such case whether there was agreement in the conduct or not there was perfect integrity in the intention. A man can not be sincere who persecutes on both sides, though he may, in the vicissitudes of revolution, have acted, and acted conscientiously, with many organizations, each guided by the one fixed principle of just, moderate and constitutional government.

We have never denounced any man, or class of men, because they differed from us. No one has larger tolerance for differences of opinion, and particularly for domestic differences, than we have. That which we denounce is the self-assertion of a certain proscriptive clique of politicians who ordain a local standard of orthodoxy at variance with the standard recognized everywhere else, and who charge us with treason because we refuse to fall down and worship the mud calf they have thus set up.

The Kuklux at Long Branch.

To say that the Kuklux have been put down, or frightened to their holes, or anything of that sort, by the K. K. bill passed at the last meeting of Congress for the purpose of re-electing GRANT and his family to office, is absurd. Kuklux outrages have become scarce at the South, but they occur now at the North almost every day. One has just transpired at Long Branch, under the very nose of the President, two colored officers of the Massachusetts militia being the victims. Owing to the unfavorable character of the weather, the proprietor of the Continental Hotel at Long Branch, it seems, contracted the habit, early in the season, of losing about two hundred dollars a day, and has kept it up ever since. Fearing that bankruptcy would be the result of such a prolonged series of diurnal pecuniary disasters, his friends determined to make one grand effort to save him, by means of a magnificent ball, which should attract to the Continental everybody who had any money. Accordingly 10,000 elegant cards of invitation were issued, and when the evening of the ball came the hotel was crammed as full as it could hold. It was then and there, upon an occasion when all should have been peace and harmony and good will among men, that the outrage in question was perpetrated under the very nose of the Administration, whose business it is to see that such outrages occur nowhere. The affair is thus related by a New York journal:

By some means or other, two out of a package o' tickets directed to Boston, Mass., found their way into the hands of Maj. GAUL and Capt. WATKINS, of the Second Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Colored troops. The Captain and the Major, flattered by the unwonted honor, graciously accepted the kind invitation and came on the Boston express. This evening they made their appearance, about half-past nine o'clock, in full uniform, all glittering with gold lace, and as they are both very stout and very black, as may be imagined, they created a decided sensation. FISK and BURROWS looked at each other for fully five minutes without speaking, then they adjourned to a private room and spent five minutes in swearing. Then they came out and numerous mysterious consultations followed with the members of the committee; the upshot of which was that Messrs. GAUL and WATKINS were courteously escorted into the room reserved for the use of the press, and politely but firmly informed that they would not be permitted to enter the ball-room under any circumstances. They at first insisted upon their rights, and a long argument followed; but after awhile they sensibly accepted the situation and retired in high dudgeon. The committee instantly heaved a sigh of relief which could be heard far above the murmuring of the sea upon the beach.

This outrageous affair took place on the evening of the 28th ult., and if Gen. GRANT, acting under the abundant authority vested in him by the Kuklux bill, has yet ordered the Continental Hotel to be burned down, and FISK, BURROWS, GAUL, and WATKINS to be tried by a drum-head court martial and shot, the fact has not been made public. If the colored troops are thus to be invited to balls and then kicked out on account of race, color and previous condition of servitude, and that, too, in the very shadow of the temporary capital of the nation, it is about time for the better disposed class of American citizens of whatever descent to look upon the Fifteenth amendment as a played-out political expedient, and to demand other and stronger safeguards for their endangered liberties. If an unwashed and inebriated colored gentleman is ejected from a street-car in a Southern city, there at once comes down from Washington fiery threats of avenging bayonets and suspended writs of *habeas corpus;* but here we have a pair of colored Boston warriors, clothed in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, kicked out of a ball-room by the fantastic toes of a parcel of waltzing and capering Kuklux within sight of the gift-cottage of the President, and the Government stands idly by, with its mailed hands in its pantaloons pockets, and its iron lips of living thunder as dumb as pickled oysters. Colored loyalty at the South is indeed a boon; but it is hardly worth one's while to be a negro at the North.

☞ General BUTLER said in a recent speech: "My enemies tell you that at the Charleston Convention I voted fifty-seven times for JEFF. DAVIS for President. I did—to preserve the Union. They tell you that every time, but they don't tell you that the boat I came away from Charleston on had on board a fugitive slave." It seems, then, that BUTLER not only betrayed Massachusetts by voting for JEFF. DAVIS, but betrayed South Carolina also by stealing a negro.

☞ The Philadelphia Press says of General BUTLER that "he has left upon record, whether as soldier or civilian, some resplendent trophies of sagacity, and a skill in the management of rebel communities that will make his name honored forever." It may be said, indeed, that in the management of rebel communities he has reared to his own memory a monument of silver more lasting than brass.

☞ A New York paper says: "An engineer on the Erie railroad failed to obey orders yesterday, near Westport, and this morning we have a list of six killed and fourteen wounded. If the engineer recovers, what shall be done with him?" We don't see what they can do with him, unless they make him president of the road.

☞ The Chicago Post says: "It is a fact not less striking than significant that no Democratic leader or newspaper has proposed any remedy or advocated any plan for a restoration of American commerce." That is because Radicalism has killed it so dead that there is no restoration for it.

☞ There is a man at Omaha who has tried to kill himself by hanging, drowning and cutting his throat, and failed in each case. We would like to bet him a trifle that an attempt to kindle a fire with non-explosive coal oil will do the business for him.

☞ The New York Tribune's bill against the city for advertising last month includes 1,166 lines at $2 per line. This is terrible. Indeed, it is worse—it is almost as bad as the Rodman horror.

☞ If GRANT should be nominated for re-election next year, which of his brothers-in-law will they nominate for the Vice Presidency?

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Read the Testimony of an Old Steamboat Captain.

He will not be without it. Always has a bottle aboard. During the last trip of the R. U. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathizing with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, or Improved Chill Cure. The captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 3, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXSON.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well known in his Community. Read it!

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with a very severe case of tetter for several months, breaking out over my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia;" that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.

Most respectfully yours, M. MONK.

I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true. W. H. KENDALL, Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

Common, Shaker, and Superfine, in Plain, Variegated, and Balmoral Colors, at wholesale and retail at BLISS' STOCKING FACTORY, 148 Market, between Fourth and Fifth. se2 d2

☞ All the latest styles in men's, boys', and children's hats and caps are being received every day on the corner of Fifth and Jefferson. sep2 d2 S. H. PRATHER & CO.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies or gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at Hagan's Loan and Banking office, No. 118 Third street, opposite James' furnishing store. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. se2 d2m

☞ English, dress, Dunderburg, Catskill, Alpine, and all the other new styles at S. H. PRATHER & CO.'S, Corner of Fifth and Jefferson. sep2 d2

The American House, Boston,

is so favorably known that it seems a work of supererogation to call attention to its many great improvements. Yet, as it bases no claims on its past superiority, it is only justice to make known the steady effort maintained by its proprietors to render it the leading hotel of New England.

Nevermore

can the coarse, gritty tooth powders and tooth-destroying chemical fluids find a place on the toilets of sensible people. The fragrant and preservative Sozodont has superseded them all.

☞ *New Dye House, Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth.* au27 d6

Burnett's Kalliston is the best cosmetic.

☞ Fall style dress hats, the fashionable Broadway, young gents', and black cassimere of the latest styles at S. H. PRATHER & CO.'S, Corner of Fifth and Jefferson. sep2 d2

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au17 d&wly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

LECTURES.

I. O. G. T.—Sunday Temperance Lecture.

J. J. HICKMAN, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State, will deliver a Lecture on Temperance on Sunday, September 3d, at 4 P. M., in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fifth and Walnut. The public are invited to attend. B. MUSSELMAN, Chairman Committee. se2 d2

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—Notice.

The officers and members of Falls City Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., are notified to meet at their hall this (Saturday) evening, September 2, 1871, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Lodge. JOS. CLEMENT, N. G. WILL. A. BORDEN, Secretary.

COPPER WHISKY.

Nelson County (Ky.) Copper Whisky.

300 Barrels near two years old, made by J. C. McKenna; 300 barrels, made last season by J. C. McKenna, for sale by Phillips & Scally, 67 Main street, Louisville. I guarantee this whisky pure sour-mash, made as it has been made years ago in this county. No lime or pattent yeast used, so that consumers will run no risk of having their stomachs destroyed or their livers ulcerated, causing a gin liver, as termed. No headache or bad nerves next day. Every consumer can be his own analist, and judge for himself. Let him drink of mine or others of the same two or three days so as to feel it. Note next morning the effects; then try this sweet-mash or sour-mash, where lime and pattent yeast are used; compare notes, and he will admit he would rather give me three dollars per gallon as one for the other. If dealers and consumers would make the same allowance betw een whisky and guaranteed pure copper whisky, made as years ago, as they make between domestic and pure brandy, they would encourage distillers to make pure whisky. Men, too, would not put a pure brand on their barrels if they did not believe it. So for all the whisky in Kentucky. Six years ago there were forty-five small distilleries in this county making as pure whisky as men could make. This year only three. Hence the last two or three years they were forced to quit, as they were losing money. It is said the last two seasons four-fifths of the sour-mash distillers of Kentucky used lime and patent yeast, and justify themselves that the Government increased the capacity so that they had to do it. I believe that I could get one-third more yield by using lime, &c., but my experience of being an invalid for the last twenty-eight years, caused partly by the use of bad whisky previous to that, would admonish me not to put the word pure on my barrels if I did not know it to be so, if I wanted to act honestly to my fellow-man. My capacity is 69 gallons per day, and, I think from fourteen years' experience of distilling, that no man can make purer sour-mash on higher capacity. If bar-keepers and consumers will use a little common sense they can get cheap, pure copper whisky. Let them leave off that particular desire of taste and flavor that it takes to represent old whisky, while in some of it, probably, there is not two gallons of pure to the barrel, but will please the taste to-day and leave a bad effect to-morrow. They ought to know from the high price of new puae copper whisky the past few years and the necessary expense attending it to three years old, that they cannot get the pure old at a low figure; so they had better buy new pure whisky at once. The majority of farmers who use whisky prefer it old, but it is so high they buy new. They know well the character of pure whisky throughout Kentucky. J. C. McKENNA.

Fairfield, Ky., August 28, 1871. se2 eod3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS & SHOES

—ARE—

Claimed to be the Best, Acknowledged to be the Best, Proved to be the Best.

THEY ARE THE MOST PLIABLE, MOST ECONOMICAL, MOST COMFORTABLE, MOST DURABLE.

WILL NOT RIP.

Rapidly superseding Sewed and Pegged Work. The Patent Stamp is on all. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

A single trial will make good all these claims. au30 d1m

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership existing under the style of Gerding & Hannah, No. 35 Sixth street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John H. Hannah having sold out his interest to F. W. Gerding.

The business of the late firm will be settled by F. W. Gerding, who continues the same at the old stand.

John H. Hannah can be found at 35 Sixth st. F. W. GERDING, J. H. HANNAH.

Louisville, August 31, 1871. au31 d3

Dissolution of Copartnership.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 24, 1871.

THE undersigned, comprising the firm of O'Neil & Co., give notice that the said firm is this day dissolved by George W. Blair retiring therefrom. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners.

J. N. O'NEIL, WM. W. O'NEIL, S. P. LARGE, J. N. LARGE, G. W. BLAIR.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 21, 1871.

We will continue the coal business as heretofore under the style of O'Neil & Co., at the old stand, 49 Fourth street, and 96 Third street, and respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage of our friends and the public.

JAS. O'CONNOR (late of the firm of Jas. O'Connor, Bro. & Co., 96 Third street,) will be our sole managing agent, and authorized to collect and receipt for debts due the old firm.

J. N. O'NEIL, WM. H. O'NEIL, S. P. LARGE, J. N. LARGE. au25 d10

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Judge of Fourth Judicial District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ROBERT C. BOWLING, of Russellville, as a candidate for Circuit Judge in the Fourth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge J. E. Halsell. Election Saturday, September 30th. au28 d&wte

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ROAR OF CANNON!

Across the Atlantic affects not Uncle Samuel. He attends to his toilet as usual. Spying a few gray hairs on his venerable caput, what does he do? He resorts at once to the only article of its kind in the wide world, which is at the same time safe and perfect, in other words, to

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

guaranteed harmless by Professor Chilton and other distinguished chemists, and the most popular dye in America, because it imparts the most natural shades of color with the greatest certainty and in the shortest space of time. This famous article has

SPIKED THE GUNS

of all its would-be rivals, and is now master of the situation. As a dressing after dyeing, use CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE. au25 deod&weowlm

THE CELEBRATED Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sep13 deodly

JUST PUBLISHED. In One Volume, Price Fifty Cents,

The following Medical Lectures for Gentlemen:

1. Philosophy of Marriage.
2. Premature Decline in Man.
3. Nervous and Physical Debility.
4. Diseases of the Generative Organs.
5. Spermatorrhea.
6. Abuses of the Natural Functions.
7. Treatment and Cure.

Price 50 cts. by mail. Address the author Dr. CURTIS, 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass. mh21 deodly

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia. se3 W&Saly

PIANOS.

THE EXCELLENT CHAMBERS SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

Established in 1828.

Excellent in Quality! Moderate Prices!

THE great combination of excellent qualities in the Chambers Piano have placed it in the front rank as the most satisfactory, the most lasting and, consequently, the cheapest Piano in this country. I cordially invite the public to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. It is the universal opinion of all who have used or seen them that they are par excellence. Send for Price Lists, or call on WILL. S. HAYS, au16 eodtf Sole Agent, No. 160 Fourth st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices. D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third. my7 eodtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

FINANCIAL.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, New York.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade.
Thomas P. Eldridge, Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana, Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jno. S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend, Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell, J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher.
Jas. Emott, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy (Counsel).
Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
Geo. F. Victor, F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray, Jas. F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati).
Henry Almy, Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jessie Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Wm. P. Brintnall.

Accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on bank and bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President. CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier. au1 eod3m2dp

DRY GOODS.

Embroideries, &c.

500 PCS Hamburg Edgings;
100 pcs do Insertions;
250 do Real Guipure Laces;
500 do Cotton do do;
300 do Imitation Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions;
300 do Cluny Edgings and Insertions;
500 do Saxony do do;
500 do Crochet do do;
300 Black Crepe Collars.

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au27 70 and 72 Sixth st., Louisville, Ky.

Handkerchiefs.

300 DOZ Men's Corded Border Linen Handkerchiefs;
200 doz Men's Tape Border Linen Handkerchiefs;
200 doz Men's Colored Border Linen Handkerchiefs;
100 doz Men's Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs;
500 doz Ladies' Corded Border Linen Handkerchiefs;
300 doz Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs;
100 doz Ladies' Hemmed and Tucked Linen Handkerchiefs;
50 doz Ladies' Hemmed Mourning Linen Handkerchiefs;
200 doz Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs;
50 do Silk do;
100 doz (Oil Colors) Cotton do;
100 doz (Madder Colors) Cotton Handkerchiefs;
100 doz Maddras Head Handkerchiefs;
20 doz Lace-bordered do;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au27 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

LACE GOODS.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth street.

Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Corsets;
Black Silk Lace Shawls at $5;
Alexander Kid Gloves at $1;
Muslin Curtains at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
Great Bargains in Black Lace Flounces and Real Lace Vails. au15

TEAS.

THE SOUTHWESTERN TEA STORE,

No. 40 Market, three doors above Second st.

AHEAD OF THEM ALL.

JUST received a large lot of Teas, such as Oolong, Gunpowder, Imperial, English Breakfast, and Young Hyson. Also all qualities of Sugar, Coffee, and pure Spices. The best roasted coffee, warranted fresh. All goods delivered free to any part of the city. Being at a small expense for rent, &c., can sell cheaper and better than any house in the city. Go and be convinced. au22 eod1m

COAL.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE, DEALERS IN **PITTSBURG COAL** FROM ALL POOLS.

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dt

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by BENJ. GROVE, Cemetery Engineer, 26th street. jy20 d2m*

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

HOTELS.

C. C. WILLARD, EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 dly

MISCELLANEOUS.

Second-hand Brick.

I OFFER for sale 100,000 second-hand bricks and bats, now lying on Ninth street, near the canal. DENNIS LONG, se1 d3 Ninth street, below Main.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Gustave Krauth, deceased, will come forth and settle within thirty days. Also, all who have claims against said estate will present their bills. GEORGE KRAUTH, Administrator, Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson sts. au31 d6*

Pig Lead.

400 PIGS of Lead for sale by au31 d3 W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

Coffee.

1,100 BAGS good to choice Coffee, light green and yellows, are arriving and for sale by au24 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

Sugar.

70 HHDS prime Porto Rico Sugar for sale by au24 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

Notice.

AN employment register has been opened at the Young Women's Boarding Home, 189 First street. If you wish a clerk, seamstress, teacher, housekeeper or other employee, call at the home. No charge for information. Young women wishing employment will please leave their addresses at the Home. au22 d1m

Coal Tar and Coke

FOR SALE at Gas Works. Address B. F. JONES, President Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind. jy15 d3m

EDUCATIONAL.

French Language.

MADAME J. FIXE, from Paris, France, having resided twelve years in New Orleans, La., where she has taught the French language in the first families and institutions (speaking English fluently), will give entire satisfaction to all those who wish to acquire a full knowledge of the French language. She has the faculty of imparting the pure Parisian accent, and her method of teaching will enable the scholars to converse with facility in a short time. Best references of Louisville will be given. Apply to MME. J. FIXE, 282 Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. se2 d6

MISS MARY BROWNE

WILL reopen her School for Boys and Girls, at 267 Seventh street, on Monday, September 4th, 1871. au30 d6

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Reopens Sept. 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au5 d&w1m

NAZARETH ACADEMY.

CLASSES WILL BE RESUMED MONDAY, September 4th. au21 d12

Louisville Female Seminary.

TWENTY-FIRST annual session will commence on Monday, September 4th. au20 dtsep10 Mrs. W. B. NOLD.

Louisville Scholastic and Art Institute,

61 West Walnut Street, Between Second and Third streets.

THE fifty-third (53d) semi-annual session of this institution will commence on Monday, September 4, 1871. au17 d1m&Su C. PERING, A. M., Principal.

Dr. Moore's Collegiate School,

ON Seventh street, between Magazine street and Broadway, in which boys are thoroughly trained for any college, will be reopened on Monday, September 4th. Residence, 482 Second street. au16 d18

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

CONDUCTED BY Ecclesiastics of the Congregation of the Resurrection of our Lord,

(St. Mary's P. O.)

MARION COUNTY, KY.,

SIXTY-TWO miles from Louisville, on Lebanon branch L. & N. R. R. Opens with a full faculty. Session from first Monday in September to end of June. Board and tuition per term of five months, $100, invariably in advance. Applications should be made soon as possible to Rev. ED. GLOWALSKI, C. R., President, or Prof. M. A. FRAWLEY. au11 dtf

MRS. CONWAY'S SCHOOL

FOR girls and small boys, south basement of Calvary church, entrance gate on Third street, near Guthrie, will be reopened on Monday, September 4, 1871. au28 d12

Georgetown College and Female Seminary.

THE next scholastic year of these institutions will open September 4th with a full corps of competent instructors. For catalogues containing course of study, terms, &c., address Prof. D. THOMAS or Prof. J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. au4 d1m

Cecilian College—Male,

IN the country, on the E. & P. R. R. Board, tuition, washing, fuel, lights, per 20 weeks, $100. H. A. CECIL & BROS., Cecilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky. au1 d6wexSu

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

FOR Young Ladies and Children, will reopen at 88 Madison avenue, New York City, on Wednesday, September 20th. Address as above. au16 d1m

College of New Jersey.

THE first session of the college year 1871-2 will commence on Wednesday, September 13th—not September 6th, as announced in the last catalogue. JOHN T. DUFFIELD, au8 d9exSu Clerk of the Faculty.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REV. S. A. SCEARCE, Principal,

Assisted by Rev. Dr. NORTON, Prof. F. W. GRUBE, A. M., Ph. D., University Paris; Prof. A. L. McDONALD, Washington College, Va.

THIS institution will be opened on the first Monday of September next.

It is the intention of the Instructors to prepare its Students to enter the Junior Class of the best Colleges of the country.

Especial attention will be paid to instruction in the various sciences, including Surveying with field practice.

The Belles Lettres Department, embracing Elocution, will be under the special charge of the Rev. Dr. Norton. Boys coming from a distance may board with the Principal, whose aim will be to provide for them the comforts of home, and throw around them its wholesome restraints.

The school will be taught in the handsome house on the corner of Brook and Chestnut streets, formerly occupied by Gen. Thomas.

No scholar received for less than five months, unless entered during last half of session.

REFERENCES—Rev. Isaac Gibson, Covington, Kentucky; Rev. J. S. Shipman, Lexington, Kentucky; Dr. Perkins, St. Paul's Church Louisville; B. H. Sayre, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.; Gov. Stevenson, Bishop Cummins.

For terms apply to the Principal for circular. jy13 dtf

THE MISSES LANE

WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky. jy14 d3m

Kentucky High School, Frankfort, Ky.

E. M. MURCH, A. M., Principal.

THE second session of this institution will begin on Monday, September 4th, 1871. Tuition—For boys, $100 per session of 10 months; for girls, $75 per session of 10 months, payable half yearly in advance. Board of Managers—John Walcutt, H. I. Todd, Grant Green, Thomas Rodman, J. G. Dudley, D. W. Lindsey, B. B. Sayre, W. J. Chinn, E. H. Taylor, Jr. It is the intention of the Board of Managers and incorporators of this school, among whom are many of the first citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, to make it equal in all respects to any in the country. Teachers of the hightest order of talents and skill, as instructors, will have charge of the several departments. Superior accommodations will be provided for pupils from a distance. Board, including fuel and lights, in the best private families, if desired, at five to six dollars per week, or from $200 to $240 per session of ten months. All applications for admission must be made to the treasurer. Further information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., President. au9 d1m GRANT GREEN, Treasurer.

B. B. HUNTOON, A. M.,

WILL begin the twenty-eighth session of his school for boys, on Monday, September 4th, at No. 377 east side of Sixth, between York and Breckinridge streets.

Suitable instruction will be given to boys preparing for college.

For particulars apply to Mr. HUNTOON, southeast corner of Broadway and Fifth streets. au22 d4w

FOREST ACADEMY.

Select Male School.

ITS number of boarders is limited to sixty. The charter of the Academy confers privileges as ample as those of any college or university.

I have permanently engaged the assistance of two learned, experienced and laborious instructors, Professors Blackwell and Arnold.

A military drill, with neat uniform, has been instituted for physical development. The most desirable advantages of rural life, with home comforts, are secured to all pupils.

This institution boards and educates two young men, without cost, in preparation for the Christian ministry.

The next session, by divine favor, will commence on the first Monday of September. For catalogues apply to myself, Anchorage P. O., Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad. jy2 d3m B. H. McCOWN.

IRON, NAILS, &c.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, HORSE SHOES, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c.

STREET AND T RAILS,

From twelve to forty-five pounds per yard.

KENTUCKY ROLLING MILL CO., au12 eod3m 291 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

THE Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., President. The Rev. Elvin K. Smith, A. M., Principal. The thirty-fifth year will begin on Tuesday, October 3d, 1871. For admission or information, address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J. au1 Sa&Tu&w4

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first term of the Eighteenth Collegiate Year will commence September 13th. Its aims, facilities and general superintendence will be the same as for years past, with such improvements as a long experience in the work of education has suggested. For catalogues and information address as heretofore. Rev. L. D. POTTER, se2 Sa&Tu&w1 Glendale, Ohio.

The Male and the Female High Schools.

AN examination of applicants for admission into these schools will be held in their respective buildings, commencing on Monday, the 4th inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M. Cards of admission can be obtained by applying to the undersigned on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M. GEO. H. TINGLEY, Jr., Sup't Public Schools, corner Walnut and Center streets. se1 d2

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL —FOR— Young Ladies.

Established 1842—Nos. 197 and 199 N. Charles st., BALTIMORE, MD.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. WILSON M. CARY; Mrs. General JOHN PEGRAM. au31 eod2m

MRS. PLATT'S SCHOOL

WILL be reopened on Monday, September 4th, at her residence, on Broadway. Mrs. W. H. Platt, Principal; Miss Mary M. Meade, Vice-Principal and teacher of Drawing and Painting; Miss Annie Gibson, Assistant in Primary Department; Miss Augusta Cohen, teacher of German; Prof. J. Babin, a native of France, teacher of French, Ancient Languages, and Mathematics; Prof. F. W. Grube, A. M., Ph. D., teacher of Spanish and Italian; Rev. W. H. Platt, occasional lecturer on Elocution and the Fine Arts.

Daily conversation in French will be held with the pupils sufficiently advanced.

Having now a full and efficient corps of teachers, Mrs. Platt herself will give special attention to a Reading Class in General Literature. This class will be open to Young Ladies who have graduated in her own or other schools and yet wish to pursue a course of select reading. It will hold monthly club readings of the English Classic Drama, assisted by the Principal, Vice-Principal and the Rev. Mr. Platt, the object of this class being to direct the range of reading, cultivate the taste, and practice the pupil in the elocutionary rendering of the best authors. au31 dtf

A Card.

AS there are many who would like to employ my services as a teacher of vocal music, I will state that I am prepared to give lessons at a reduced price by having the scholars come to my residence over Mr. Will. S. Hays' music store. Tickets, entitling the scholar to one or more lessons, to be had of Mr. Will. S. Hays or myself. Respectfully, au27 Su&eod1m JULIAN MUNOZ.

Louisville Classical and Mathematical School,

Rev. JNO. J. COOKE, A. M.

Duties Resumed Monday, Sept. 4. au 27 d8*

MISS ELSTONE

WILL reopen her school for misses and small boys on Monday, September 4th, at 366 First street, between Broadway and Jacob streets. au22 Tu,Th,Sa&Su12

Mrs. Burnet's School for Small Children

WILL be reopened on Monday, September 4th, at St. Paul's Church. Entrance north side. au23 eod12

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Preparatory Department of this College opens September 13, 1871. Collegiate, September 20th. Theological, October 2d. Medical, October 4th. Law, October 11th.

Young men wishing to enter either of the departments should be present at the commencement of the term. J. C. WELLING, President.

For further information inquire of WILLIAM STICKNEY, au21 eod2m Secretary and Treasurer.

ITHACA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR Young Ladies, Ithaca, N. Y. Mme. C. Rollin Corson, Principal, in charge of French Department.

Hiram Corson, M. A., Professor of the English Language and Literature, Rhetoric and Elocution. Prof. Wm. Steffen, M. A., in charge of the Mathematical, Scientific and German Departments.

The Fall Term will begin on Wednesday, Sept. 13th.

For particulars and circulars apply to Principal. au19 1aw3

Harvard University, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Law School.

INSTRUCTORS AND SUBJECTS FOR 1871-72.

PROFESSORS.

Emory Washburn, LL. D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.
C. C. Langdell, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.

LECTURERS.

George T. Bigelow, LL. D. (late Chief Justice of Massachusetts), Marine Insurance.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D. (late Chief Justice of Rhode Island), Corporations.
Nicholas St. John Green, LL. B., Criminal Law and Torts.
John Lathrop, LL. B., Shipping and Admiralty.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Conflict of Laws.

The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information address JAMES W. HARRIS, Sec'y, Cambridge, Mass. au16 We&Sa&w4

Hocker Female College,

LEXINGTON, KY.

WELL selected course of study. Special departments for all the ornamental branches. Faculty large, able, and experienced. Extensive grounds for recreation. Excellent buildings, 160 by 88 feet, four stories, containing 125 apartments, commodious chapel, nice recitation, ornamental, play and bath-rooms; warmed by steam and lighted with gas. Only two young ladies occupy a room. Cost of improvements over $100,000.

Charges as low as any school offering equal advantages in the United States. Fall term commences September 11th, 1871.

For catalogues address J. M. HOCKER, Proprietor, Or ROB'T GRAHAM, A. M., President. T. L. HOCKER, Secretary. au16 d1mexSu

School for Girls and Boys

MISS E. V. GOODWIN will reopen her school for girls and small boys in the Sabbath-school room at Calvary Church on Monday, September 4th, entrance on Guthrie street. au15 d3w

To Business Men.

BUSINESS MEN who desire to board out of the city, and send their children to school, cannot find a more delightful home than Shelbyville, Ky. Here they may live much cheaper, have excellent church and school privileges, and, by going and coming daily upon the railroad, still carry on their business in the city. Their special attention is called to the Shelbyville Female College, located at this place, which offers the very best advantages to those wishing to have their daughters thoroughly educated. Commutation tickets on the railroad cost $35 or $40 per quarter. For further information address W. H. STUART, au5 deod1m Shelbyville, Ky.

Kentucky University

ASHLAND, The Home of Henry Clay, —AND— TRANSYLVANIA,

With 450 acres of Beautiful Grounds, the sites of the various Colleges.

Now in Operation with Thirty Professors and Instructors.

I. College of Arts.
II. Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.
III. College of the Bible.
IV. College of Law.
V. Commercial College.

Six hundred and eighty students last session from thirty States and countries.

Entire fees need not exceed $20 per annum, except in the Law and Commercial Schools.

Tuition free to State students, and to students of all denominations preparing themselves as teachers or preachers.

Good boarding in private families $5 per week. Boarding in club houses, $1 50 to $2 per week.

Students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College can defray a portion of their expenses by labor on the farm or in the workshops; but none should come with less than seventy-five dollars.

Sessions open in all the colleges second Monday in September.

For catalogue or other information address J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, au1 TuTh&Satf&w4 Lexington, Ky.

HAMBLETON COLLEGE.

THE next annual session will begin the first Monday of September, 1871. Board, tuition, washing, lights, and fuel per session of twenty weeks, one-half in advance, $100. Address Rev. J. W. HEAGEN, Elizabethtown, Ky. jy22 deod2m&w5

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. LAW DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-sixth Session.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence and International Law.

The twenty-sixth session of the school will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months.

The diploma is a license to practice law.

The fee is $20 to each Professor, and Matriculation fee $5. Graduation fee, $10.

Communications should be addressed to Professor PIRTLE, jy6 deod10w At Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL.

WINTERSMITH'S Worm Candy!

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

Entirely Harmless—Safe for Children of any Age.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra), its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity, and very often not in combination with other elements unknown to the physicians, and often hazardous in their nature.

My purpose is to present to the medical profession this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this I have prepared these Lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges are formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only **pure sugar and pure Santonin.** The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and its thorough and careful distribution so that **each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin,** the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity. C. H. WINTERSMITH.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN

Die Annually for the Want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES

CAN BE DEPENDED ON AS A

CERTAIN REMEDY.

Pleasant to the Taste, Children are Fond of Them.

☞ For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

SPEEDILY CURED.

SECRET or any form of disease at the old-established Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

No Charge until Cured. Manhood restored. This is the only medical institute in the United States where young or middle-aged men have been and can be restored to sexual vigor by the only known and sure remedy. Advice free and confidential in all matters of a private or delicate nature. Recent cases of a private nature cured in a few days. Send stamp for private circular of advice. Medical Museum free to patients, exhibiting cases cured at this institute. oc15 deod&wly

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., August 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. September 6th, for the material and labor for the gallery planking and other rough carpenter's work required upon the new City Hall building. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. By order of the Mayor. I. M. ST. JOHN, au31 City Engineer.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Monday, September 4th, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:

To improve the alley from first east and west alley south of Grayson street to second east and west alley south of Grayson street, and between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the alley from country seat No. 13 to west line of country seat No. 11, about 165 feet, and between Portland avenue and High street, excepting five and one-half (5½) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

To improve the alley known as Columbia street, and between Duncan and Rowan streets, excepting five (5) feet on each side for sidewalks by grading, curbing and block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

To improve the unpaved portion of the alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and between Walnut and Madison streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the alley from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street, and between Chestnut and Magazine streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and between Chestnut and Magazine streets, by grading and block-paving.

To reconstruct the alley from First to Second street, and between Market and Jefferson streets, by grading and paving with block pavement.

To improve High street from the west side of Look street, extended, to the west side of Ninth cross-street, extended, excepting eleven (11) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, sub-paving and block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To reconstruct a part of Twelfth street, from the south side of Main street to the north side of Jefferson street, excepting eleven (11) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To reconstruct the gutters on both sides of Fourth street, from the north side of Main street to the south side of Water street, by block-stone paving.

To reconstruct the gutter on the north side of Green street, from the west side of Sixth street to the west side of Seventh street, with block-stone paving.

To improve the sidewalks on both sides of Hancock street, between Broadway street and Laurel street, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalk on the west side of First street, between Main street and Mrs. Armstrong's north line, by regrading and repaving.

To improve the sidewalk on the east side of Second street, from the north side of Washington street to a point 24 feet north of Bowles' south line, by regrading, repaving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Payne and Cooper streets.

To improve the ungraded portions of the sidewalk on the north side of High street, between the Louisville Bridge Company's railroad-crossing and Bridge street, by grading.

To grade Jackson street, from the north side of Washington street to the south side of Fulton street.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond, with approved security, required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 4th day of September, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor. Mayor's Office, Aug. 28th, 1871. au29 dtd

OFFICE OF STRUBY & MERGELL, ARCHITECTS, S. W. CORNER MAIN AND SEVENTH STS., LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 24, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS for excavations, brick, bricklaying, carpenters' work, cut stone, and the tinners' work required for the erection of the Falls City Hall and Market-house will be received at the above office, where drawings and specifications may now be seen until 4 o'clock P. M. Saturday, September 2d, 1871. au24 dtd GEORGE RATTERMAN, Pres't.

GUNSMITHS.

JULIUS LEHNERT, PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,

201 N. S. Market, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of ammunition and fishing-tackle, new breech-loaders and new muzzle-loading double guns, pistols, Flobert gun and cap guns, etc., manufactured and repairs promptly attended to. au20 eod3m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, Recently of St. Louis, Mo. JOHN C. SHERLEY, Louisville, Ky.

PITTMAN & SHERLEY, Commission Merchants,

—AND— MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

No. 59 Main street, Louisville, Ky. au16 d3m

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.............$12 00
Six months.......... [illegible]
Three months.......... [illegible]
One month.......... 1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.............$2 00
One year, delivered in the city.......... 2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.......... $2 00
Single copy, six months.......... 1 [illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each.......... 1 [illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.......... 1 [illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.......... 1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD

Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday.	...	9:45 P M
Southern Fast Line " "	6:10 A M	6:35 P M
Cincinnati Express, daily.	3:55 P M	12:10 P M
Cin. Night Exp., ex Saturday.	10:20 P M	5:25 A M
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday.	5:45 A M	6:35 P M
Lexington Exp., ex. Sunday.	3:35 P M	10:55 A M
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	5:05 P M	7:55 A M

Sleeping Cars on 10:20 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices at Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping cars. je4 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville —AND— Memphis and Louisville RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: [June 4, 1871.]

Leave,		Arrive
8:00 A. M.	Nash., Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	Nash., Mem., N. O. & Mobile Ex.	6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.	Nash. Southeastern Ex.	[illegible]
7:30 A. M.	Richmond & Liv'gston Ex.	[illegible]
3:45 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	[illegible]

The 8 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take 7:30 A. M. train from Louisville.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12.10 P. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:00 P. M. and 5:55 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 8:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express, Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main and corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway. n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO —AND— Eastern Cities.

Trains Leave Bridge Depot as follows:

6:45 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Parlor Car through to Cleveland via Bee-Line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

3:00 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York, via Bee-Line, in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train through to New York, via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle.

11:00 P. M. Express, daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE, to St. Louis.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets. my15dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD.

97 Miles Shorter than the Old Line via Indianapolis—47 Miles Shorter than via North Vernon to St. Louis, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute and all Points West.

Short-Line North & Northwest.

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, and at Galt House, Willard and Louisville Hotels.

Trains Run Daily, Sundays Excepted, AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Day Express leaves..........at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives..........at 7:00 P. M.
Night Express leaves..........at 5:40 P. M.
Returning, arrives..........at 10:45 A. M.

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than the above. Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at private residences or hotels free.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't. S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. D. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass'r Agt., southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. ja30 dly

LAWYERS.

UPTON M. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law,

VICKSBURG, MISS. au5 d1m

J. L. WITHERSPOON. J. M. MOORE.

WITHERSPOON & MOORE, Attorneys-at-Law,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

☞ Special attention given to collecting. References—Hays, Cross & Co., Snoddy & Parish, A. Robinson & Co., S. Ullman & Co., J. M. Robinson & Co., Platt & Allen. jy13 d3m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS, Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS, Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

Louisville..........Kentucky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

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COURIER-JOURNAL
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, '71.

LITERARY.

I.

Bonnell's First Lessons.

John P. Morton & Co., of this city, have lately published a book prepared by Dr. Bonnell, of Macon, Georgia, entitled First Lessons in English Prose Composition. As its name indicates it is for the use of grammar schools and young pupils. We have looked through it with some care, and it has appeared to us to be a very excellent manual. The directions are simple and the exercises very full. A most commendable warfare is maintained against provincialisms all through the book. And it appears to be a text-book, prepared by an earnest teacher, to supply a need personally felt in his own school. Such books are always the best for practical use, and we would urge upon teachers the necessity of giving this work a careful examination.

II.

The Four Gospels in One.

In a beautiful little 12-mo. volume that we have received from R. A. Campbell, publisher, of Chicago, an attempt has been made to arrange in chronological order, and in the form of a connected narrative, the life and teachings of our Saviour as given in the four Gospels. The exact Bible language has been retained, and nothing has been added or omitted in any particular. An index shows the location of every scripture verse; and the work is divided into sections, the headings of which denote the central thought in each. The plan is a most excellent one, and needs no commendation from any quarter. Every Sunday-School teacher and member of a Bible class would derive much benefit from its study.

III.

The American Spelling-Book.

It may seem a matter of little moment to call attention to the appearance of a new spelling-book. But spelling is a branch of education that is of great importance, and is too often sadly neglected. There is, of course, no credit in spelling correctly, for it is something that requires only care and practice to enable one to become accurate in; but there is certainly great disgrace in making mistakes in spelling. Whatever bears upon this subject deserves consideration, and we have examined with much interest a little book that Mr. Noble Butler has lately prepared, and that has just been published by John P. Morton & Co. If any one thinks that there is but little labor or scholarship required in devising a spelling-book, a little time spent in looking through this book will convince him that this is a mistake. The fundamental principles of the art of spelling are laid down plainly and carefully, and fully illustrated. There are some new features introduced in collecting and arranging words under the subjects to which they belong, and in the full lists of words likely to be misspelled and mispronounced, that commend themselves at once as excellent. The sound scholarship of the author has prevented any attempt on his part to tamper with the integrity of the English language; and no vicious habits of spelling or pronunciation can be developed by the use of this book. The method employed to show the child the correct pronunciation of the words deserves special notice for its simplicity and common sense. Blunders of pronunciation have often originated in the school-room through the faults of elementary text-books; and we hail the appearance of this little book with its excellent classifications and timely warnings and exact teachings as meeting a want that has long been felt in our schools.

SMALL TALK.

THE BALLAD OF JOE MEDILL.

They went to hear Medill,
In Ohio;
They went to hear Medill,
They went and got their fill—
They like to hear Joe's speeches,
In Ohio.

Joe wasn't much on niggers,
In Ohio;
He said much more of figures,
Of greenbacks and the rigors
Of Ewing's new departure
In Ohio.

Then came Dennison's remark,
In Ohio,
That the South it would embark
[Here the Buckeyes all cried "Hark!"]
In a scheme not to be thought of
In Ohio.

Denny told them, with a smack,
In Ohio,
That the South was on the track
To get all its niggers back—
Which sounded very shocking
In Ohio.

'Twas an awful bitter pill,
In Ohio;
And they all looked very ill—
"Is our ears re-li-a-bil?"
Was the absorbing question
In Ohio.

No, he did not tell the truth
In Ohio!
There is not a Southern youth
On this side of great Duluth,
Who could not tell them better
In Ohio.

Never show your face again, Joe,
In Ohio;
You're a dangerous, deadly foe
To all peace—you know it's so—
When you go with Dennison
In Ohio.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND Massachusetts men stay away from the polls.

ROSENZWEIG is the only man in New York who doesn't want to get away.

ENTERPRISING towns throughout the country are getting up Buffenbarger cases.

A. PARDEE, of Hazleton, Pa., once poor, is now a coal operator "worth" $5,000,000.

GEN. HARLAN is the only man in Kentucky who doesn't want to be Vice-President.

THE grace with which the Hon. Emerson Etheridge "departs" is worthy of contemplation.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is the only man in the country who doesn't want to be President. He is for Grant.

PENDLETON'S peroration would look well at the head of the Memphis Appeal's editorial columns. It should be set in italics.

LUCIENE G. MATTHEWS, of New Albany, is the only man in Kentucky who doesn't want to publish newspapers on both sides of the river.

THE Mobile Register and the Atlanta Sun quote an article from the Terre Haute Journal as "What They Say of the New Departure in Indiana."

BARTHOLOMEW county, Indiana, is riven at the failure of McEwen & Sons, bankers. They were the only bankers in the county who didn't want to suspend.

THE paper at Carlisle, having perused Pendleton's peroration, acknowledges his Democracy, but continues to omit from its brilliant columns the peroration.

A MISINFORMED Chicago paper says: "There is said to be a man in Kentucky who does not want to go to the United States Senate, but the best detectives in the service have not been able to find him yet."

IF the Bourbon newspapers were to publish a correct list of the Democratic statesmen and Democratic newspapers which have taken the so-called "new departure," they would give their afflicted readers some mighty interesting reading.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel says: "Although the advanced years and physical infirmities of Seward and Chase seem to make it improbable, yet it is possible in the overturn that is going on that the destiny of the nation may be committed to one or the other, for older men than either have wielded empires, and reconstructed its governing power."

THE Chicago Republican is not giving Grant an enthusiastic support. The Republican says: "Being a Grant organ, the Dayton Journal can't see how a paper may be Republican in politics and yet be unwilling to swear that Ulysses S. Grant is the greatest man on the American continent. Permit us to say, that we are prepared for the dose of Grant's renomination; but when we are taking castor oil, please don't try to make us believe it's honey."

WHO would care to be Queen of England? Who would rule that unruly and scandal-hatching race, the British? The latest gossip concerning royalty doesn't, it is true, accuse her of maintaining improper relations with her footman; but it is averred that she has become an absolute miser, and has fears of coming speedily to the alms-house. Her servants' table, it is added, is so miserably spread that the royal retainers are in danger of starvation. The same thing was said long ago of her poor old grandfather's and grandmother's housekeeping.—[New York Tribune.

Humphrey Marshall for Vice President.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Washington National Republican thinks that the Stephens wing of the Democratic party might be won over if he (Stephens) should be nominated for the Vice Presidency, with, say, Hendricks for President. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, would "turn the beam" on Stephens for such a nomination.

☞A rolling-pin, with which a loving wife had knocked her husband down seven times, came in as evidence in an Indiana trial.

SHELBYVILLE.

Last Day of the Fair—A General Good and Happy Time.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SHELBYVILLE, Sept. 1, 1871.

The fourth and last day of the fair comes off here to-day. The crowd is almost as large as on yesterday. It will not come short of ten thousand persons. The attendance from your city is large again to-day, but those who came up this morning did not get here until about 12 o'clock, the train being delayed by the down engine bursting her boiler a little way below Simpsonville. No one was hurt, excepting the fireman, who, we learn, was slightly scalded. The exhibition of stock continues good to the end. The premiums being small this year, there was not so large a number of stock from a distance, but the people near seem to have taken more pains in preparing their stock, consequently the fair has been more beneficial to the home and adjoining counties than heretofore, and the general attendance could not have been larger if it had been desirable. The president and entire board of directors and officers have been exceedingly kind and obliging, and especially to your reporter. We have had many and repeated invitations to dine at all the booths, and did ample justice to as many as we could possibly get to. We have had, during the week, the pleasure of dining at the tables of Mr. Shelby Searce, Mr. A. J. Veach, and Mr. Alex Offutt, whose tables we found bountifully loaded with everything good in the eating line, and long did we linger, being attracted no less by the faces of the pretty ladies than by the good eatables. The fox-chase which was to come off at three o'clock to-day proved a failure. The foxes were turned loose in the ring, thousands of persons stood upon the seats and promenade wild with excitement to see the chase, but from some cause which we could not learn the dogs were not let in. Among the newspaper fraternity here to-day we see Mr. Duncan, of the Farmers' Home Journal and Daily Press; Mr. Ellis, of the Sentinel, Mr. J. T. Hearn, and Colonel Key. The entire week has been one of enjoyment, the people all seeming to have enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, the association has made money, and every one goes away sorry that the week has been so short. Below we give a partial list of premiums:

FOURTH DAY.

STALLIONS.

Best stallion 4 years old and over—J. B. Todd, Shelby.
Three years old and under four—A. and J. M. Todd, Henry.
Two years old and under three—J. W. Offutt, Scott.
Under one year—Daniel Johnson, Shelby.

MARES.

Best mare four years old and over—Morris Threalkeld, Shelby.
Three years old and under four—G. W. Reeser, Spencer.
Two years old and under three—H. C. Vanatta, Shelby.
One year old and under two—W. B. Arnett, Shelby.
Under one year—Jack Vandyke, Spencer.

OPEN RING FOR HORSES.

Best stallion, any age—A. and J. M. Todd, Henry.
Best mare, any age—L. S. Ellis, Henry.

TROTTING HORSES AND MARES.

Fastest trotting gelding or mare, six and over—L. S. Ellis, Henry; second, W. L. Waddy.
Fastest trotting gelding or mare, four and under—J. N. Bell; second, Walker Stephens.
Best saddle and buggy gelding or mare—L. S. Ellis, Henry.

HARNESS TEAM.

Best, regardless of sex, color or ownership—Jenkins, Williams & Hall. MAC.

CONTARINI.

A Wretch Confronted by Three Wives.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 30.

The case of Louis Guiseppe Contarini, now in jail in this city on a charge of bigamy, is again attracting public attention because of its consideration by the grand jury now in session here. It is alleged that in 1861 the bigamist married Louisa Berdenmuller, now Louisa Eicke, of New York city; in 1862 Miss Virginia Saunders, of Richmond, Va., who shortly after died; in 1867 Virginia Delaney, a widow woman, of Boston, by whom he had one child; and about a year ago Miss Mary B. Distan, of this city, who still resides here. The much-wived man came to account yesterday afternoon before the grand jury, where an extraordinary scene occurred. When Contarini's case was called the grand jury were aware of the presence in this city of

THREE OF HIS WIVES,

so they resolved to have him fully identified before them if possible. Notifying the jailer to bring him from his cell they also selected five or six citizens from the lobby of the court house to appear in the grand jury room, and when they and Contarini arrived the latter was placed in the ranks with the citizens, and thus waited the arrival of the wives.

The first to enter was a Boston lady, who claims that she was lawfully married to Contarini, or Contri, as he then called himself, in 1868, and that she has a child by him. She gives her name as Virginia Contri. From other sources it was ascertained that her maiden name was Jane McSheky, and that she first married a man named Delaney, who is now dead, and that when Contarini married her she kept a grocery store in Boston; one man says it was a drinking place. She charges Contarini also with having seduced one of the handsomest girls in Boston, and who became a mother. She was quite fashionably attired, wearing a black dress with blue basque, jaunty jockey, and wore curls. She took a seat facing the grand jury. The next to enter was her sister, who came on here as a companion for her. She gives her name as Mrs. Lucy M. Gore. The third to enter was Louisa Eicke, Contarini's New York wife, and the fourth, Mary B. Contarini, of this city (Miss Distan) Contarini's latest wife.

When all the wives were seated, each one was asked in turn to rise and look at the men who were ranged in a row before them, to see if they could recognize any of them. The Boston lady rose first, took a quick survey, and then, walking right up to Contarini, and pointing her finger at him, said, with great emotion,

"OH, YOU VILLAIN!

I would mark you anywhere!" Then, turning to the Grand Jury, she said: "That's the man; that's Contarini!" The foreman of the jury asked her, "Is that the man to whom you were married in Boston?" At this the Boston lady commenced to weep freely, and exclaimed, with sobs, "Yes; that's the scamp that married me and spent $10,000 of my money gambling and horse-racing!" Here she again wept bitterly, and once more said, "He took every cent I had, and in a week afterward my place of business was destroyed by fire."

Contarini stood like a statue, having given her only one quick, sharp glance. He said never a word while the Boston wife heaped upon him in "red hot" words her extreme contempt. Presently her sister got up and walked towards her. One of the grand jury, supposing the last named to be another of Contarini's wives, said to her, "Where did you marry him?" She replied in a very indignant manner, "Oh, no; the Lord save me; I never married him." And then both of the ladies hurled such violent language at Contarini that an officer had to be called in to keep them quiet.

The next to rise and come forward was the New York wife, Louisa Eicke, a young, good-natured little creature. Upon Contarini's preliminary examination, some time since, she

CREATED QUITE A SENSATION

in court with her quick and sharp replies to counsel. As she advanced toward the prisoner her face was wrinkled with laughter, and exclaimed laughingly, "Aha! here you are again, eh! Do you know me now?" Then, turning to the grand jury, she said, "This is the man Contarini, but I don't care a snap for him. I never wanted to see him again," and then walked away, still laughing, Contarini not noticing her. Her identification of the prisoner over, his last wife was called.

She was formerly Mary B. Distan. She advanced, evidently with much feeling, and, recognizing the prisoner, and he her, she said, alluding to the conduct of the other woman, "I never was so insulted in my life." She then took her seat.

That concluded the scene, when all of the females were conducted to a retiring room, where they talked together in such an excited manner as to disturb the Grand Jury and the County Court, and once more an officer had to quiet them.

It is strange, with all the above facts in view, that Contarini's last wife still adheres to him faithfully, and as

TRUE AS STEEL.

Her father is determined to give the scamp a fair hearing, and is the sole instigator of the present proceedings. He is paying for the labors of both the prosecution and the defense—a proceeding almost unheard of before. But the old man is honest, and is doing all for his daughter's sake. She is so infatuated with the prisoner, that she believes the whole thing is a conspiracy to ruin him, and will not believe him guilty till he admits his crime himself. He will never do that. He will go down the river without a confession.

Grant's Old Whisky Bills.

[From the Westliche Post, St. Louis.]

Two St. Louisians had a violent discussion yesterday, in a public place, which terminated in a somewhat novel manner. They talked politics, and spoke about the next Presidential contest. The one, Mr. McGill, who is a man of considerable property, was quite sure Grant would be re-elected. He thought it perfectly proper for Grant to make as much money out of his office as he could. Grant had suppressed the rebellion; Grant had saved the republic; Grant had done away with slavery, and Grant had introduced strict party discipline. The other was of a quite different opinion. He thought the President was a——well, we won't repeat it, out of respect to the first office of the republic. In the violent discussion the latter gentleman went so far as to say that numerous whisky bills contracted at a time when Grant regularly drove his wagon-load of wood from the Dent farm to the city, and previous to his getting a situation as porter from his brother in Galena, were still unpaid; mentioning among others some bills in possession of Mr. August Lampkin, who keeps a whisky-bar on the corner of Ninth and Carr streets, a place much frequented by our Irish citizens. Mr. McGill was indignant when he heard this. He sat down and wrote as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22, 1871.

The undersigned engages to pay for all bills incurred by Ulysses Simpson Grant, President of the United States, for whisky and other liquors within the last twenty years, if Mr. August Lampkin will present them with the proper affidavits as to their correctness.

DANIEL McGILL.

We expect to hear to-day whether Mr. Lampkin has presented his bills and received payment. One of his friends asserted yesterday that Mr. Lampkin had canceled the bills, and that he expected in consideration of his magnanimity the office of United States Consul to Dublin or Cork. In the southern part of the city, on Carondelet avenue and the Gravois road, Mr. McGill's venture has been the subject of very angry comment. It was generally claimed that Mr. McGill ought to have offered to pay other whisky bills of the President, too. Mr. Christian Niemann, one of our best-known citizens, states positively that he will not vote for Grant again until his bill for whisky and lodging incurred so many years ago is discharged. He is ready to take fifty per cent., having made an agreement to this effect with a number of the creditors of Grant. Mr. Niemann does not think it possible to get an office, knowing as he does Grant's friendship for the Germans.

KILLING A KUKLUX.

Tragic Ending of a Kuklux Raid in Tennessee.

[From the Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald, Democratic, August 31.]

Seven and a half miles from Lebanon, on the pike leading to Rome, lives an old negro named Isaac Cheek. The humble cabin which contains his household goods is situated on the farm of Baker W. Harris, Esq., from whom Isaac has for several years rented a few acres of land. He is a hard-working, industrious old fellow, quiet and inoffensive withal, and yet, as the sequel will show, not disposed to allow his rights as a citizen to be violated with impunity.

For reasons best known to themselves, or, very possibly, for no reason at all save their own brutal and malignant propensity to terrify and maltreat humble and harmless negroes, Isaac has been the object of especial attentions from the lawless and law-breaking crew of idle and vicious young men and boys who, assuming the name of the long-ago-defunct organization known as the "Kuklux," have been riding at midnight up and down the public highways, armed with guns and pistols and disguised with all manner of outre costumes, making night hideous with their unseemly orgies, harassing and filling with terror the quiet countryside, robbing and whipping negroes, distaining the fair fame of Wilson county and making it a byword and a reproach throughout the State. These gentry had made at least two other visits to Cheek's cabin prior to that which terminated so fatally last Thursday night. Determined to seek the protection of the law, Isaac had reported to the proper authorities the names of the parties who had visited him, and whom he recognized in spite of their disguise. They had been arrested on information given by him, and he was, in consequence, more than ever an object of especial hatred to the entire fraternity of masked marauders throughout the county. Aware of this fact, Cheek had barricaded his cabin and provided himself and his sons with arms and ammunition, resolved to give the next midnight visitants a warm reception. In this he had the countenance of Mr. Harris, who advised him of his right to defend his person and premises, and assured him of protection. Mr. Harris has also posted a notice on the road, warning all persons in disguise to keep off his land.

On last Thursday night, about 12 o'clock, five disguised men, armed and mounted, rode up in front of Cheek's cabin and called to him to come out. He refused to do so, of course. One of the party, who seemed to be the ringleader, then proposed to Isaac that if he would come out and take seventy-five lashes on his bare back, and make proper acknowledgments of his past offenses, they would not molest him any further. This modest offer was also declined. The party thereupon dismounted, and, while some of them, shielding themselves behind trees in the yard, kept up a brisk fusilade with guns and pistols, aimed at the resisting fortress, the others having secured a quantity of shucks, crawled up on their hands and knees and attempted to set the cabin on fire. In this, however, owing to the fact that the shucks were wet, they failed. In the meantime, forbearance, in the light of an actual bombardment and prospective burning-out, having lost the aspect of a virtue, Cheek resolved to return the fire of his assailants. This he did, firing with a musket through an aperture in the door. Having taken deliberate aim at one of the party, who had emerged partially from the shelter of his tree, in the act of firing on the cabin, Cheek sent the buckshot from his musket straight at the mark with terrible precision, and the man fell to the ground, groaning and mortally wounded.

This at once put a stop to hostilities. The remainder of the assailing party immediately retreated, dragging their comrade, who, it is supposed, died almost immediately after being shot, to the fence, where they mounted their horses and rode away in hot haste, carrying the body with them.

During the same night, probably an hour after the events narrated above, Mr. Colman Talley, who lives at the place owned by T. C. Mitchell, Esq. (known as "the Kittrell place"), was awakened by some one in front of the house calling to him to come out. Going to the front door, he saw four mounted men, who had stopped before the gate. On Mr. Talley's asking them their business, they replied that they had a dead man for him to take care of until morning. Proceeding to the gate, Mr. Talley discovered the body of a man lying on the ground just inside the yard. The body was arrayed in the variegated disguise popularly supposed to be the customary habiliments of "the Kuklux," and a handkerchief was spread over the face. The horsemen, who wore similar garments and were masked, told Mr. Talley that the body was that of Tom Lyons; and adding, "he's as dead as the devil, take care of him till morning!" they rode off.

On examination, Mr. Talley found that the body was, as his comrades had said, that of Thomas Lyons. He was quite dead, and the gaping wounds made by six buck-shot—one in each arm and four in the breast—were terrible evidences of the fatal effects of Isaac Cheek's rusty old musket.

Coroner Perkins proceeded to the place early next day, and held an inquest on the body. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts narrated above.

Tom Lyons was about twenty years of age, the son of Andrew Lyons, who lives near Taylorsville. He was generally regarded as an industrious boy, somewhat wild, perhaps; and there is every reason to believe that he was led into the escapade which terminated so fatally to him by parties much more guilty in intention than himself.

Captain F. S. Harris found on Friday a "Kuklux" cap in the road, near the scene of the killing. This probably belonged to young Lyons. The same day six "Kuklux" uniforms were found on a fence near the road leading from Big Spring to Tucker's Cross-roads. Some of these were, no doubt, the same disguises which had served for the party that had visited Cheek the night before, and their abandonment induces the hope that their owners, warned by the terrible fate of their comrade, have resolved to discontinue for the future their lawless midnight raids. So mote it be!

MOB VIOLENCE.

Judge Pryor's Charge to the Grand Jury at Frankfort.

[From the Yeoman.]

The following is an abstract of the charge of Judge Pryor to the grand jury on Monday. The jury having been duly sworn, Judge Pryor proceeded to deliver as usual an able and impressive charge. He reminded them that it was their duty to examine into and indict for all offenses against the penal laws. The whole responsibility of executing the criminal law rested upon them, because in all cases of felony the jurisdiction was with this court, which could not proceed against offenders without presentment by the grand jury.

He then took up several statutes which it was made his special duty to call their attention—such as those against carrying concealed weapons, selling liquor to minors, and gambling—and made impressive remarks under each head. To the pernicious practice of carrying concealed weapons, he attributed nearly every case of murder or manslaughter which occurred, and the Legislature had enacted the present law to arrest, if possible, a practice so dangerous to the peace of society.

He then called special attention to the troubles growing out of the late election. Whether the rights of voters were interferred with he did not know. The law gave the right of every man qualified to vote unless rejected for cause by the judges, and his right must be maintained. But that there was trouble every man knows. Some one was responsible for it. Some one originated it, and death had ensued. It was for the grand jury to ascertain upon whom the guilt rested. Murder, or, at the least, manslaughter, had been committed; and not only the man or men who fired the shots which did the act, but those who instigated and incited to it, were responsible for the result. The officers of the law, it seems, had, in discharge of their duty, arrested and imprisoned one charged with the offense; but he had been taken from the custody of the law and hung. He reminded them that they were not the men to tolerate such acts. No man could say the party was guilty. If he had taken the life of either of those killed in the riot he deserved death, but not by the hands of violence. It should have been through the agency of law after due conviction. If such lawlessness is countenanced or permitted to go unpunished, where was it to end? Every man who may be killed will have friends desirous of avenging his death, and, if such precedents are permitted to stand unrebuked, the law will be set aside altogether, and private vengeance take its stead. He then referred to the hanging of the negro charged with rape, and commented at length upon it in similar terms. He could understand how passion might at the instant seize upon men and result in summary punishment for an offense so enormous. He could appreciate the feelings of the injured husband, which would impel him upon confronting such an offender to take his life in the heat of passion. But in this case time had elapsed; the public mind had settled down from its excitement. The accused was in the custody of the law. All this tended to aggravate the act by which he was made the victim of mob violence. It had been charged that in consequence of this mob spirit which prevailed the laws could not be enforced. He believed it was a slander. It could be done, and would be, through such instrumentalities as the body he then addressed, if it did its whole duty. The obligations of juries to enforce the laws were then reviewed; their duty to society, to themselves and to the State. Especially was it incumbent in this community, which was looked up to for its intelligence, and held specially responsible for a good example, from being at the seat of government, and giving color to the wholesale charges made against the State whenever such acts were committed. It had been charged that there was a wide-spread organization, having for its purpose the execution of deeds of violence, and upon this assumption the law known as the Kuklux bill had been passed authorizing acts quite as subversive of true law as those which they were ostensibly designed to prevent. The way to stop such legislation is to execute the laws of the State and punish equally those who wantingly take life as an individual act and those who assume to be a law to themselves, and, by banding together, trample the law under foot and take its execution into their own hands. It would be a degrading spectacle to see all the power of the State to enforce its own statutes taken from us under this Congressional act, military law established, and military tribunals substituted for our courts in the punishment of crime. It devolved upon us as a people to resent the charge that there was the pretext for such a law by showing our own ability to protect the humblest citizen in his person and his property, and to punish the enemies of law and order in all cases.

After further remarks of the same tenor, the judge closed his charge by assuring the grand jury that they would have the assistance and co-operation of all the officers of the law, whether State or county.

MURDERS.

Number of Persons Killed by Others in the States and Territories During the Year Ending May 31, 1870.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.

The following table exhibits the number of homicides in each State and Territory during the year ending May 31, 1870, as compiled from the mortality returns at the Census Office, August 29, 1871:

State or Territory.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
Alabama	96	4	100
Arkansas	70	6	76
Arizona	44	0	44
California	40	5	45
Colorado	36	1	37
Connecticut	6	0	6
Delaware	4	0	4
Dakota	4	0	4
District of Columbia	10	3	13
Florida	40	4	44
Georgia	108	8	116
Idaho	2	0	2
Illinois	49	7	56
Indiana	30	2	32
Iowa	23	1	24
Kansas	37	5	42
Kentucky	71	2	73
Louisiana	111	17	128
Maine	6	1	7
Maryland	17	3	20
Massachusetts	16	6	22
Michigan	10	1	11
Minnesota	5	0	5
Mississippi	82	7	89
Missouri	93	1	94
Montana	36	1	37
Nebraska	9	0	9
Nevada	18	1	19
New Hampshire	1	0	1
New Mexico	54	0	54
New Jersey	5	0	5
New York	56	14	70
North Carolina	43	5	48
Ohio	57	4	61
Oregon	5	0	5
Pennsylvania	52	3	55
Rhode Island	4	1	5
South Carolina	35	2	37
Tennessee	111	6	117
Texas	304	19	323
Utah	1	0	1
Vermont	63	10	73
Washington	8	0	8
West Virginia	9	0	9
Wisconsin	14	2	16
Wyoming	13	0	13

Killed by Indians.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
Arizona	31	0	31
Colorado	29	0	29
Dakota	4	0	4
Kansas	8	2	10
Minnesota	1	0	1
Montana	24	0	24
Nebraska	7	0	7
Nevada	1	0	1
New Mexico	23	0	23
Texas	21	3	24
Wyoming	11	0	11

NOTE—Returns from a few counties not yet received may slightly change this statement. "Killed by Indians" are included in "Homicides."

THE PHANTOMS OF THE NILE.

A Glimpse at the Most Mysterious of all the Secret Societies.

[From the Lexington Press.]

It was currently rumored on the streets yesterday that the mysterious phantoms who have so long haunted our city had been seen again. Report has it that a band of veiled figures, numbering nearly a hundred, were seen at about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, seated in a circle around a blue fire, in the "old city graveyard," conducting some strange and apparently very solemn ceremony. They remained about ten minutes, and then quietly and swiftly disappeared. This report seems utterly incredible, and even ridiculous, but, in the light of facts we have gained from time to time, we are disposed to credit it. Of one thing we are confident, and that is, that an order known as the Phantoms of the Nile has been in existence in this city for years; that it is composed of many of our best and most influential citizens, and that its objects are commendable in the highest degree. This much we infer from what we have seen and heard, but we cannot claim to positively *know* anything about an order whose secrets are so closely preserved as those of the Phantoms. Opinions conflict as to the character of this apparently ancient and exclusive institution. Some associate it with the Memphis rite of masonry; others say it is the Sons of Malta in perfection. We have heard it called the "anti Kuklux society," and some insist that it is an organization of gentlemen who wish to aid the poor and do deeds of charity and benevolence in secret, unheralded by the world. If our readers are as much in the dark as we are they will adopt whichever view suits them best. As the strange and incomprehensible beings called the "Phantoms of the Nile" are exciting an immense amount of curiosity and constitute the topic of conversation in every society, we will try in the future to keep the readers of the Press fully posted with all the rumors and everything that may get afloat concerning them.

MEADE COUNTY.

Serious Shooting Affray Near Brandenburg.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BRANDENBURG, KY., Aug. 29, 1871.

A difficulty occurred this morning about six miles from this place, which resulted in the wounding of Dr. U. C. Sherrill. My information is that Dr. Sherrill had employed Mr. Isaac Butterworth to build him a store-house, and, in attempting to settle for the same, had some misunderstanding, which caused Sherrill to give Butterworth the lie, attempting to draw his pistol at the same time. Butterworth caught hold of the Doctor's coat and gave him a jerk, and then went out of the house. Sherrill then snapped his pistol at Butterworth two or three times, but it failed to go off. When Butterworth had gotten some forty yards from the house, Sherrill came out, and advancing toward him, commenced firing. After he had fired some three or four shots, Butterworth drew his pistol and shot twice, the last shot taking effect in the Doctor's right arm, inflicting a painful, though not dangerous, flesh wound. Butterworth has been arrested, and there is a warrant for Sherrill in the hands of an officer. They will have an examination next Saturday, which will determine who was in fault, and which may develop a state of facts materially different from those related to me. W.

☞An Indiana man broke a chair over his wife's head a week or two ago. When he got to jail, and the clergyman undertook to talk with him, he displayed a good deal of penitence. He said he was very sorry that he had permitted his anger to obtain the mastery of him and to suffer him to do such an act, because it was a good-fashioned Windsor chair, an heirloom in his family, and he knew he never could replace it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 1.

Financial affairs are very comfortable, notwithstanding there is not much money coming in from the country. The merchants have conducted their affairs with such discretion that they do not find themselves forced to call on the banks for heavy accommodations, and what first-class paper is offered is readily accommodated at 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is quiet. None of the banks are willing to sell at a discount, but to their customers they sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par to 1-20 discount.

GOLD—Has been in better demand. Our grocers are paying up gold bills for coffee, and the drug men are remitting in payment for dyestuffs.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112	112⅞
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have advanced slightly since our last report.

Coupons of 1881		117⅞@118⅜
" " 1862		113⅝@114⅛
" " 1864		113⅜@114⅛
" " 1865		113⅜@114⅛
" " 1865 (new)		112⅞@113⅜
" " 1867		112⅞@113⅜
" " 1868		113½@114½
Ten-forties		113⅜@114⅛
Currency 6s		115¼@116⅛

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

		Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons,	'81	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	..	..
"	'62	114⅛	114¼	114⅜	⅛	..
"	'64	114⅛	114⅛	114⅜	¼	..
"	'65	114⅛	114⅛	114⅜	⅜	..
"	'65 (new)	113⅛	113⅛	113⅜	¼	..
"	'67	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..	..
"	'68	114	114	114⅛	⅛	..
10-40 coupons		114⅛	114⅜	114⅛	..	⅛
Currency 6s		115⅞	116⅛	116⅛	½	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—There is a better assortment of securities on the market; among them we find Western Fin. Corporation stock, Bank of Louisville and Falls City Bank stock. Nashville is firm, but not active; we learned of a few trades of importance in preferred stock, and the bonds of that road find ready purchasers. The Transfer Company's 8 per cent. gold bonds were among the best securities on the market today.

The New Loan.

[N. Y. Herald, Aug. 30.]

The Treasury Department announce that the $200,000,000 of five per cents has been subscribed for and the books closed. Much interest is manifested as to what will be the Treasury programme for September, and as to whether Secretary Boutwell will issue a notice of his intention to redeem the old five-twenties, or achieve the same object by an enlarged purchase of bonds during the ensuing month. The '62's were selling to-day at 112⅞, with gold at 112⅞. Perhaps his policy contemplates both the special redemption of bonds and the enlargement of his purchases at the Sub-Treasury—his necessities in the former respect being measured inversely by his abilities in the latter to buy below par in gold. It seems the most sensible course at least to continue his weekly purchases of bonds until he can no longer buy at a discount in the open market, when recourse can be had to special redemption. One fact should be remembered throughout all these considerations: the placing of the $200,000,000 five per cents does not reduce the principal of the debt one dollar. However intricate the process, the eventual result will be the simple conversion of $200,000,000 of six per cents into five per cents. Any redemption of the debt, strictly speaking, must be accomplished by the purchase of bonds with the present resources of the Treasury. It is true that the European subscriptions were mostly in cash; but Judge Richardson, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in London, is doubtless quietly buying five twenties in the proportion of dollar for dollar, thereby pursuing quietly a policy which Mr. Boutwell pursues openly here in the Sub-Treasury weekly purchases. In fact, the European bankers, who constitute the majority of the syndicate, would never have entered into any agreement to suddenly withdraw $80,000,000 of gold from their money market. As the law stands, Mr. Boutwell must give ninety days' notice to holders of the oldest five-twenties that interest will cease and the principal be redeemed. He must also begin with the first numbers of the first issues of five-twenties, the 1862's. It must strike everybody at once that, before he could redeem and cancel an amount of the old bonds equal to the subscriptions to the new loan, he would produce a spasm in all the European money markets that would lead to the direst consequences. Doubtless many of the older five-twenties which would be called in for formal redemption could not be immediately reached on account of their being held by peasants and private investors in the interior of Great Britain and Germany. Redemption in rotation, therefore, presents so many difficulties, and the market price of the '62's in New York and London being still under par in gold, the conclusion seems inevitable that Mr. Boutwell can make no startling changes in his Treasury programme, and that he will simply pursue his usual weekly purchases here, while Judge Richardson and the syndicate in Europe buy as best they can in the foreign market.

St. Louis Freight Troubles.

[Times, Aug. 31st.]

Freights to the East are unchanged, and the real tariff continues far below the nominal one announced below, but the railways have placed a practical block in the way of oats by depriving St. Louis of the quota of cars sufficient to carry off even the light business which has been offering for several weeks past. Owing to this and the scarcity of supplies here orders have accumulated largely from the East, and the trade and prestige of the city is suffering. The roads are doing exactly what any good business would do under the circumstances. They are avoiding customers who will buy their freight power at 50c per 100 lbs from St. Louis, and selling the same to those willing to pay 60c from points further East. It is the warfare of commerce, as between public carriers and a city which can not support them, so long as these lines allow a competing city to grasp our trade or favor points shipping transiently against one that may be calculated upon at all times. This will always be so until St. Louis secures other trade lines or other avenues to those now existing. Baltimore is our true terminal point, and it must eventually become the seaport of St. Louis on the Atlantic. To change the tendency of breadstuffs from New York and Boston, there is something more needed than the desire of St. Louis that it should be so. Baltimore, like New Orleans, is sluggish and cowardly in the enterprise necessary to make a great importing and exporting point, and, like New Orleans, it must be whipped into energy by the sight of products passing it by to other ports, which it might easily have obtained. New Orleans is now roused a little to this view, and Baltimore should have some lesson. To convey this lesson another Geo. H. Rea will be required—another practical river man, who would change the tide of trade up the Ohio and out of the hands of railroads, as he has to New Orleans from steamers to barges. Another barge-line should be formed to connect at Pittsburgh or Parkersburg with railways to New York, and, with cheap freights, compete nine months in the year against the lake and rail route from Chicago. We must come to this, and until we do, we can never fail, during the summer season, to be under the dominance of our rival in the matter of freights, and thus in the volume of our Eastern trade. A line of iron barges up the Ohio, elevators at Pittsburgh and Parkersburg, and the trade of St. Louis with the East is assured—guaranteed! and we enter the race with any other city on a fair basis.

The Tin Trade.

[New York Bulletin, 29th.]

The bulk of the tin used in this country comes from the Straits of Malacca, and the remainder of the supply from England. Of the Malacca tin there are two qualities, known as the "Banca," which comes from the Dutch settlement of the same name, where it is made under the supervision of the government. It is by far the best and most expensive. The other quality is known by the name of Malacca, or Straits. It comes from the same locality, but it is manufactured by private companies, and the quality is not so good. All pure tin comes in slabs, and most of the supply intended for this country is imported direct to New York, but some small quantities are received annually from other ports. The importance of this trade may be conjectured when the importation of last week amounted to 45,728 pounds, making 2,690,410 pounds since the first of the year. For the same period last year the importations were even larger, being 2,268,152 pounds. The pure metal is used in manufacturing brass; for trimming copper for various purposes; for making britannia ware; block tin pipe, and for a thousand different things. But a small quantity of English tin is imported to this country in slabs, but enormous quantities are imported in the form of tin plates (tin iron). The entire supply comes from the mines at Cornwall, Wales. It is sent to Liverpool, where it is manufactured and prepared for export. Large quantities of these plates are used, and there is always a steady demand. At present the market is high and firm, owing to a great demand on the continent, which makes a short supply in this market. The imports for the last week were 22,920 boxes, making 411,029 boxes since the first of January. During the same period last year the importations were 640,032 boxes. During the war the prices of the slab tin fell as low as from 19 cents to 22 cents gold for "Banca," owing to a falling off in the demand, but since then there has been a heavy speculative movement, and prices stand at present 41 cents gold per lb for Banca, 36½ cents gold for Straits and 35 cents for English. There is invested in this business a capital of about $50,000,000, nearly half of which is in the hands of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of this city. The Government imposes a duty of 12 per cent. ad valorem on plates, and realizes a handsome revenue.

The Wheat Gamblers of Chicago.

[Tribune, August 29th.]

The wheat market in this city is again cornered. A combination of two or three leading parties, assisted by some half a dozen jackals, conducted, with moderate success, a corner that matured on the 15th inst., and have extended the operation to the 31st, on what are technically called the options of "seller the month." They bought some two millions of bushels of No. 2 spring wheat from different parties, all of whom agreed to deliver it within the present month. The combination had already gained control of all the wheat here, and, buying up the current receipts, they hope to be able to make the unwary "shorts" settle with them on their own terms. The market for that grade of wheat is already 10 cents per bushel higher for grain to be delivered this month than for the same grain if the seller agrees to deliver it in September. It was estimated that the combination had, yesterday morning, not less than 1,400,000 bushels coming to them on their options, and they calculated on being able to secure an average of at least 10 cents per bushel on this, in settlement, or an aggregate of $140,000, after allowing for the usual per centage of failures.

But the combination is in imminent danger of loss nothwithstanding. In order to keep control of the market, and secure this difference from the short sellers, they are obliged to buy up all the No. 2 spring wheat that comes in each day, paying the same artificial price for it, which will entail a loss of at least 10 cents per bushel on all that remains on hand after the close of this month. The corner was successful two weeks ago, because the time was so soon after harvest that the farmers were not able to send the wheat here in large quantities. But that is not the case now. A total of 567 car loads of wheat was inspected on track yesterday morning, and equally large arrivals may be expected during the remaining days that the corner will run. That will make not far from 800,000 bushels of wheat to be taken care of this week, besides the amount now on hand.

The chance of securing profit by running a corner, commensurate with the risk assumed, is so problematical that it is a wonder parties can be found to engage in it. The history of the corners in this city within the past ten years shows a loss to the combination in four cases out of five. The only parties benefited by the operation are those country holders who are wise enough to send in their grain at the proper moment, so as to sell on the top of the market. But the corner is a loss to the agricultural community eventually, as its inevitable effect is a derangement of the market, which is almost sure to be accompanied by lower prices than would have ruled had the market not been interfered with. The corner in wheat three years ago was the means of keeping back some two millions of bushels in the hands of first holders, which was finally sold at about twenty cents per bushel under the price they could have obtained had they not been deluded by the artificial excitement into holding their grain for higher figures.

It is noteworthy that some of those who are most deeply involved on the short side have recently become virtuously indignant at the fact that a corner can be run in a civilized community. They would be willing to pocket at any gain, however great, that would ensue from a break in the market, however obtained, and, indeed, their sales were based on the expectation that a break would have occurred ere this, owing to the fact that the crop of the year was harvested several days earlier than usual. But when they find that their calculations have failed they are scandalized beyond measure at the immoral practices of the other fellows.

[Republican August 31.]

The center of attraction was the wheat market to-day, owing to the manipulations of the parties interested in maintaining the "corner." The receipts were liberal, but appeared to have little effect on the market. Prices were fully 6@7c higher on cash. About the middle of 'Change a broker, supposed to be in the interest of the "corner," sold a prominent operator 2,000,000 bushels of No. 2 spring at $1 30, to be delivered during the afternoon. This created some little excitement, and led to considerable wrangling. The buyer claims that the transaction was a legitimate one, while the seller is equally as positive that it was made in jest. The feeling in the matter was quite earnest at the close of 'Change, and tended to restrict trading to some extent. An effort will probably be made to-morrow to force up prices and compel a settlement of the trade. If insisted on by the buyer it will ultimately come before the Arbitration Committee for settlement. The amount of wheat in store here is something over six hundred thousand bushels—that which can be delivered on contracts. There is, no doubt, a great deal of "doctoring" going on—parties buying good grades of winter wheat and mixing it with spring, and having it reinspected as spring. On the whole trade there is estimated that contracts remain unsettled for eight hundred thousand buseels on August delivery, and that there are three hundred thousand bushels of options, buyer September, which may be called for on Friday. If the sale of two million bushels is decided a legitimate transaction, there will be contracts for 3,100,000 bushels to be provided for before Friday night. It is rumored that vessels will reach here from Milwaukee with cargoes of wheat. At best, the "bears" and "bulls" are having a lively time of it, and the farmers are hurrying their wheat to market and obtaining the benefit of the advanced prices.

First Bale of New Tennessee Cotton in Boston.

[Post, Aug. 31st.]

Manning & Sears, 73 Kilby street, received yesterday from Gates, Woods & Co., Memphis, Tennessee, cotton buyers, the first new bale of Tennessee cotton. It was grown nine miles from Memphis by Ben Paine, a successful freedman, and was received at Memphis on the 23d instant, and delivered in this city yesterday, by way of the Louisville and Nashville and Memphis and Louisville railroad line. Those interested in cotton can examine the bale at M. & S.'s office, Kilby street. Ben Paine, the producer of the above bale, was a slave, but since the war has been the arbiter of his own destinies. Going to work after the war on rented land, or on shares, he soon got several thousand dollars ahead, and in course of time purchased the farm he now owns—215 acres—for $6,318, paying one-half the cash down. He is now the unembarrassed owner of the property, an excellent farm, well fenced, and with good buildings and implements, including a steam gin. This year he has seventy acres in cotton, and is little or nothing in debt on account of it. Ben is about forty years of age, can scarcely read, but is possessed of good hard sense, and is, withal, as quick-witted and naturally intelligent as he is industrious and frugal.

The Milwaukee Grain Market.

[Sentinel, August 31.]

WHEAT—The market was irregular and excited at the morning Board, with an active demand for "cash" wheat, while "future" was unchanged. About 125,000 bushels changed hands, at $1 15½@1 16½ for No. 1 spring regular, $1 14½@1 17 for No. 2 regular, $1 12@1 13 seller this week, $1 08½@1 08¾ seller September, and $1 09¼ seller first half. On 'Change the market was steady and fairly active, with a good demand for cash wheat at $1 16@1 16½, and $1 16¾ was paid for a few parcels. At the close, $1 16@1 16½ were the ruling figures. No. 1 was in good demand at same price as No. 2, and $1 16 was the ruling figure. No. 3 was quiet. Sales: 6,000 bushels No. 1 spring in store, $1 16; 2,000 bushels do, $1 15½; 4,000 bushels No. 1, seller this week, $1 14½; 6,000 bushels No. 2 in store, $1 16½; 12,000 bushels do, $1 16¼; 21,500 bushels do, $1 16¾; 37,000 bushels do, $1 16; 10,000 bushels No. 2, seller September, $1 08½; 2,000 bushels do, $1 08¾; 7,000 bushels No. 2, seller first half September, $1 09¼; 10,000 bushels No. 2, buyer September, $1 13; 800 bushels old No. 3 in store, $1 03. In store here to-day 278,000 bushels wheat, against 1,074,000 this day last year, and 116,000 in 1869.

Oats—Are steady and in good demand. Sales—4,800 bush No. 2 in store, 30c; 600 bush old do, 35c.

Corn—Is scarce and wanted, and buyers offer 45½@45¾c for No. 2 in store, but there are few sellers under 46c. Sales—400 bush No. 2 in store, 45¾c.

Rye—Remains steady and firm. Sales—3,600 bush No. 1 in store, 58½c; 600 bush No. 2 do, 57c.

Barley—Is firm and ½c higher. Sales—5,000 bush No. 2 in store, 61½c.

San Francisco Foreign Trade.

[Bulletin, August 25th.]

During the month of July, 37 vessels had their destination fixed for outward business from San Francisco, as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Wheat and flour	11	8,270
Lumber	8	6,404
Guano	1	787
Coal	3	2,811
Miscellaneous	14	2,851
Totals	37	21,123

Five of the vessels for wheat and flour carried exclusive cargoes of the latter, four of the number proceeding to Hongkong and one to Batavia. The other six vessels took wheat to England, one carrying old and the others new crop. The first charter for wheat this season was announced on the 7th of July. The last previous wheat cargo left this port on the 19th of April. One of the other wheat vessels was chartered prior to arrival. Three of the vessels for lumber and railroad ties took their cargoes direct from this port, three from Burrard Inlet, one from Puget Sound, and one from Humboldt Bay, California. Five of the number were for Peru, two for Chile, and one for Australia. One of these had also a Guano charter from the Chinchas to Europe. The vessel direct for Guano went to Baker's Island to load for Cork. One of the coal vessels went to British Columbia to load for Honolulu, one went to British Columbia and one to Australia, to load for San Francisco. Of the miscellaneous cargoes, four were for Mexico, four for Tahiti, three for Central America, and one each for British Columbia, Australia, and the Hawaiian Islands. In July, 1870, there were thirty vessels engaged, representing 20,500 tons of tonnage, including fourteen vessels of 14,500 tons for wheat and flour.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs in New York.

[Tribune, Aug. 31.]

BUTTER—Receipts, 15,952 packages for the week, or 3,349 more than the previous week; shipments, 2,080 firkins. Receipts for corresponding week last year, 10,007 packages. Arrivals for the four weeks of this month, 54,783 packages, or within 7,400 of what they were for the five weeks reported for July. Receipts for August, 1870, 29,970 packages. Shipments for the month just ended, 9,574 packages. Great as have been the receipts over the previous year, it is believed that the stocks now in the country are proportionally large; hence we have no flattering prospects to hold out for the future, only a warning to our State dairymen that if they are waiting for the using up of the Western, and a consequent turning of the whole trade upon State, they will be like the boy waiting for the brook to run by before he ventures over. All we can say of the present is that the market is dull and weaker, though we scarcely alter the figures. The look is a downward one. The fact that shippers are paying more this week is no indication of an improvement. Some of their previous purchases were so poor, and hot weather made it arrive out in a bad, unsaleable condition, that they are now buying a little better butter to help sell the other. They have paid 16@17c for some really good lots, but are offish about purchasing at all just now. Fine State butter is not badly wanted, the market being moderately supplied with it. Still more could be used, and quite likely at prices above what the dairies will average when finally sent in. Suppose farmers continue to hold back until they see the game is up, and then all send in at once, where will we be? Cheese are doing so poorly that there is talk of switching off upon butter at an earlier date than usual, which will not mend matters. We see nothing to encourage such a course. Farmers must compare the present with the past prices of pork, bacon and lard, and then see if dairy products do not fully sustain their relative positions. We quote:

State, half-tubs, good	23@29
State, do, common to fair	23@26
State, firkins, fine yellow	23@30
State, Welsh, good	27@28
State, do, common to fair	15@24
State, fancy selections	—@33
State, near-by pails, good	30@32
State, pails, finest selections	33@35
Ohio, good	16@18
Ohio, Central and Southern	13@15
Western, choice yellow, firkins	19@20
Western, store-packed	12@15
Western, poor	10@13
Grease butter	9@10

CHEESE—Receipts, 66,537, or 13,943 less than last week; exports, 63,134. Corresponding week last year: Receipts, 23,287, with 39,332 exported. Cable, 49s; gold, 112⅝. Total receipts for the month, 286,334, against 245,641 for August, last year, which counts an extra week. Shipments for the past four weeks, 267,723, against 250,668 for five weeks one year ago. It is very evident that our dairy products are largely in excess of what they have been in any previous year. The market is as blue as skim milk, diluted at that. A decline of is 6d abroad, and the highly cultivated tastes of the English shippers, who test cheese by every known method short of quantative analysis, it is not certain that chemical tests are not used upon the samples taken to their offices, and consign everything not super fancy to a low grade, are the assigned reasons of ½@¾c decline upon our market. We regard 10½c as the closing or afternoon price of fancy factory, though sales were made this morning, in a few instances, at 10¾c. When that price could not be obtained, 10½c was accepted for just as good cheese. Shippers are getting very fair useful factory cheese at 8@9c, though they paid 10c for 704 really good, and 10¾c for 260 fancy. A few new pine-apple cheese have been received, but there has been no call for them. The country market is about ½c ahead of prices here. We quote:

State factory, fancy	10@10½
State factory, fair to good	9@10
State factory, ordinary	7@8
State factory skimmed	3@4
State farm dairy, good	8@9
State farm dairy, common	5@7
Vermont factory, good	9@9½
Ohio factory, good	8@9½
Ohio factory, common to fair	6@7½
English Dairy, good	10@11
Pine-apple	16@18

EGGS—Receipts, 6,976 packages for the week, which are 1,392 less than the previous week; corresponding week last year, 3,978. Prices have advanced 3@4c, in the face of larger receipts. There is usually a permanent improvement about this season of the year, but the chief cause now is a higher ruling in Philadelphia, which not only turned eggs in that direction which should have come here, but lots were actually sent from this city to Philadelphia. The market rules firm, scarcely any good lots selling below 22c to 23c p. m.

New York Iron Market.

[From the Journal of Commerce, Aug. 31.]

Business the last few days in Scotch pig iron has been rather moderate. There is some little inquiry, but buyers pay the prices demanded only on urgent orders. The firm tone of foreign markets and the comparative moderate stocks here lead holders to be somewhat indifferent about realizing, unless at full prices. Sales embrace 160 tons Gartscherrie on private terms; 50 tons do at $36; 100 tons Eglinton on p. t.; 100 tons Glengarnock at $35. The asking prices for Glengarnock are $35; Gartscherrie $35 50@36. American pig is held firmly at recent full prices. The business is in small lots. Sales embrace 400 tons Allentown, Carbon, and Glendon at $37 for No. 1, and $35 for No. 2. Old rails still meet with considerable attention, both for present and forward delivery. The sales generally were at very regular prices, the market closing at $39 25@39 50, gold, showing no decided change. Sales embrace 200 tons "T" and 600 tons double-headed on private terms; also 1,200 tons of old "T" for October delivery on private terms. A small demand is reported for English rails, but no important business has transpired up to the moment, so far as we could learn. English quoted at $57@57 50, gold, and American at works, $69@71, currency. Russia sheet is held at 13⅜c., gold, but there is no demand at this price. The store prices are as follows: For bar, refined, ordinary sizes, $82 50; bar, refined, 1⅛ to 6 by 1⅛ and 5-16, $87 50; bar, refined, 1¼ by 1¼ and 5-16, $90; scroll, $102 50@132 50; ovals and half pound, $100@125; horse shoe, $97 50@102 50; rods, $87 50@122 50; hoops, $107 50@147 50; nail rods, per lb., 6½@7c.

St. Louis Shipping Flour to Norfolk, Virginia.

[Times, August 31.]

Since the announcement in the Times of the first shipment of flour to Norfolk, Va., this season, other shipments have been made indicating the satisfaction with which the first were received. There is apparently no reason, with the low rates of freight prevailing to that point and the present comparative cheapness of St. Louis breadstuffs, that a very large trade should not be inaugurated between these two sympathetic points to be enlarged indefinitely, so soon as the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad shall give more direct communication.

How do the flour merchants of Louisville like that bit of news? How do Louisville merchants in any line like it? St. Louis is raking in all the Southern trade, and is now reaching out after the Southeast seaboard, a fact which Louisville should study, and, if possible, prevent. Will she do it?

Coffee in New York.

[Shipping List, August 31st.]

The market for Brazil remains, as for a long time past, exceedingly firm, and although our revised quotations show an advance of half a cent for ordinary cargoes, and one-quarter of a cent for all other grades during the past week, there is still a hardening feeling, and the bulk of the stock could not be bought at anything like the present valuations. There is a steady fair demand for home use, buyers operating with confidence, notwithstanding the late improvement in prices. Stocks through the country continue light, and the prospective receipts are small. The sales are 1,000 bags Rio per Contest, 4,320 do per Verdandi, 716 do, a resale, per Contest, 68 per North America and Alice Tainter, and 250 Bahia per Amelia Wilson. From Baltimore we learn of sales of 4,158 bags Rio per Talisman, to a New York house, a good cargo, at 12⅝ cents gold, in bond, 3,894 per David Stewart, 2,200 per Yamoyden, and at Mobile, 864 per sundry vessels, on terms not made public. For the other kinds our market, though not active, also presents a very firm appearance, stocks being moderate, the demand fair, and holders firm at full previous rates. We notice sales of 620 bags Maracaibo per Spring Bird, 443 Costa Rica, 436 Savanilla, and 4 tcs, 197 bbls and 981 bags Jamaica, including the bulk of this kind here—all within our range. The business in East India is confined to jobbing sales from second hands, closing firm at full previous rates—say 18½@19c for pale Singapore, 20@20½c for brown do, 21c for pale Java, 21½@22c for medium brown, 22½@23c for brown and 24c for extreme brown, all gold.

STOCK OF BRAZIL COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES AT LATEST DATES.

	Bags.
New York	62,668
Baltimore	47,740
New Orleans	3,654
Mobile	2,095
Galveston	6,000
Total	122,157

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	28	77	Lard, tcs	35	73
Bacon, casks	59	273	Lard, kegs	186	2
Butter, pa	21	88	Malt, sks	..	20
Bagging, pcs	280	810	Mackerel, pa	..	4
Cotton, bales	260	93	Nails, kgs	44	551
Cotton yarn, ba	9	10	Oil, bbls	316	162
Coffee, bgs	202	219	Oats, sacks	337	2
Cheese, bxs	96	263	Pork, bbls	..	10
Candles, bxs	435	728	Pork, pcs	6224	3
Cement, bbls	..	..	Potatoes, bls	54	391
Corn, sacks	450	..	Rye, sks	188	41
Cattle, head	18	..	Sugar, hhds	17	5
Eggs, bbls	19	..	Sugar, bxs	363	157
Flour, bbls	401	352	Seed, bgs	65	18
Feathers, sks	82	42	Tobacco, h'ds	129	52
Hides, bdls	134	131	Tobacco, bxs	464	515
Hogs, No	274	..	Whisky, bbls	320	585
Hay, bales	..	..	Wheat, sks	1534	21
Iron, pig, tons	80	150	Wool, bgs	11	15

Daily Review of the Market.

BAGGING—The market is easy and quiet at 18@20c for 2, 2¼ and 2½-lb hemp and flax hand-made and power-loom product. Sales to-day 400 pieces 2 and 2¼-lb hand-made at 18@19c.

BATTING—The market is weak but unchanged. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 20c, No. 2 at 16@18c and common at 14@15c.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white range from $1 75@2 per bushel, and New York at $2 25@2 75.

BUTTER—The supply is excessive—largely of inferior and hard to work off. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; fair, 12@13c; good, 14@15c; choice 18@19c; Western Reserve at 20@22c. Sales to-day 800 lbs common to choice at 10@18c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 50 per bbl from first hands.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged. Full weight star candles are quoted at 17½@18½c; 12-oz at 13½@14c; 11-oz at 12½@13½c; tallow at 11@11½c. Sales to-day 235 boxes assorted at quotations.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 65@1 90 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day 1,130 bbls at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is firm and higher, in consequence of small stocks. Ohio Factory is quoted at 9¾@10½c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day 45 boxes O. F. at quotations.

COAL—The market is quiet, and dealers quote as follows: Pittsburg at retail, delivered, 24c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 21c.

COFFEE—The market is firm, and quotations are as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	21 @22
Prime Rio	19 @19½
Good Rio	17½@18½
Fair Rio	17 @17½
Java, Government	25 @27
Singapore	23 @24
Laguayra	18 @20

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@70c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—Liverpool opened firm at 9¼@9⅜d for uplands, with sales of 15,000 bales. Net receipts of the week, of all classes, 47,000 bales; receipts of American, 7,000 bales. Total sales, 124,000 bales; sales for export, 11,000 bales; sales for speculation, 31,000. Stock, 561,000; stock of American, 249,000; actual export, 7,000; stock of all classes afloat, 488,000; American, 57,000. New York opened quiet, but firm, at 19⅞c for middling, advanced ⅛c, and closed firm at 19⅞c, with sales of 13,010 bales. Net receipts of all classes for the week, 4,575 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 12,625 bales; exports to other foreign ports, none. Stock of all classes, 119,008 bales. Yearly cotton statement at all United States ports: Galveston—Receipts, 293,621 bales; exports to Great Britain, 173,353; exports to continent, 30,936. New Orleans—Receipts, 1,447,461 bales; exports to Great Britain, 834,775; to continent, 484,123. Mobile—Receipts, 327,328; exports to Great Britain, 253,498; to continent, 40,517. Savannah—Receipts, 736,621; exports to Great Britain, 348,663; to continent, 112,481. Charleston—Receipts, 355,451; exports to Great Britain, 135,616; to continent, 41,853. Wilmington—Receipts, 66,126; exports to Great Britain, 430. Norfolk—Receipts, 301,061; exports to Great Britain, 9,853. Baltimore—Receipts, 47,619; exports to Great Britain, 21,698; to continent, 15,686. Boston—Receipts, 61,299; exports to Great Britain, 2,554. New York—Receipts, 273,130; exports to Great Britain, 606,645 (?); to continent, 62,999. City Point—Receipts, 27,105. Providence—Receipts, 6,113 bales.

FLOUR—The market is quiet to-day at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $4 50@5; extra, $5@5 50; extra family, $5 50@6; A No. 1, $6 25@6 75; fancy, $7@7 75. Sales to-day 425 bbls assorted at quotations.

FLAXSEED—In light request, and quoted at $1 50 per bushel for prime lots.

FRUITS—GREEN—The market is moderately supplied with Southern and home-grown fruits.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $1@2 50 per bbl. Small sales at $1 75@2 25.

PEACHES—Are held at 75c@$2 per bushel, as to quality. White Heath $3 50@5.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Market is quiet, with a fair demand. Lemons per box, $7 00@8 00; layer raisins per box $3 75@3 00; figs per pound 15@20c; Zante currants per pound 11½@12½c.

GINSENG—Prices are firm, and dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 85c.

GRAIN—WHEAT—New crop is held at $1 20@1 30 for red and white, as to quality. Sales to-day 380 bus mixed at $1 29.

CORN—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 50@51c; shelled, choice white, 51@52c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Sales to-day 2,500 bush white, shelled, delivered from store at 62c.

OATS—New crop, now arriving, commands 35@38c for white on arrival.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 70c on arrival. Sales to-day 125 bush at 75c for Kentucky, and 78c for choice Indiana, from store.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@80c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 25@1 27; No. 2 at $1 15, and rye malt at $1 15.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at $1@2 advance. New hay is quoted at $15@17 for choice.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices are firm. Dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $260@270.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market quiet at quotations; bar from 3½c; steel, cast, 15@23c; plate-slabs, iron 5½@6¼c; steel 9¼c; plow-wings, iron 6½c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes 5½@6c; mule-shoes 6½@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 10@4 25 rates.

LEATHER—Trade quiet at quotations; hog-skin collar $1½@3 per doz; side collar $32@38; oak sole 38@39c per lb; hemlock sole 34@36c; harness leather 34@38c; skirting 38@40c; bridle $44@60 per doz; uppers $42@50; kips, city, 65@85c per lb; runners $1@1 25; city calf $1 25@1 50 per lb; French calf $50@90 per doz.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 55c @$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 55c @$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85@$1 for choice per gallon.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $15@15 50; shorts at $17, and shipstuff and middlings at $24@25 per ton. Trade quiet.

ONIONS—Are held at $1 50@1 75 per bbl, loose, on arrival; packed, $2 25@2 50. Sales to-day 10 bbls on levee, packed, at $2 25.

POTATOES—Dealers quote new from first hands at $1 50@1 75 loose; from store, packed, $2 25@2 50.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens in moderate supply and held at $2 50@3 50 per dozen for fair to choice. Sales to-day 25 doz. at quotations.

PROVISIONS—In consequence of unfavorable advices from other points, East and West, dealers in this market report the market exceedingly quiet, with but very little inquiry, the whole transactions reported to-day being but 20 casks clear rib bacon at 7¾c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 6⅞@7c, clear rib sides at 6¾c, shoulders at 5½c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 7⅞@7½c; clear sides 7⅞@8c; shoulders 6½@6⅝c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 14@15c; plain canvased 12½c; uncanvased 11c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $12 50@13.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 9½@9½c; in kegs at 10½@11c.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 8½@9c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 5@5½c.

SUGARS—Prices are firm on refined sugars; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of N. O., but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10½@11
Fair do	11¼@11¾
Fully fair do	11½@11¾
Prime do	11½@12
Choice do	12½@13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	14 @14½
A coffee	13⅞@13⅞
B coffee	13½@13¾
Extra C	13½@13½
C yellow	13 @13¼
Circle C	12½@13½
Yellow	11½@12½
Demerara	12½@13½

STRAW—The demand is fair, stock light, and arrivals are taken at $8@9 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market quiet. Tallow at 7½@8c. Grease at 5½@7½c, as to quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—The demand is only moderate, and dealers quote well-cleaned at $3 10@3 25; extra choice $3 30@3 50. Sales to-day 25 bushels at $3 20.

TOMATOES—Home-grown—Dealers quote at $1@1 25 per bushel.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $6 50@7 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 90c.

WOOL—The market is unsettled; prices uncertain; quotations as follows: Unwashed at 42@45c; tub-washed at 65@69c; combing 45@47c; burry 5@10c less.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The month opens very active, with sales at six of the warehouses of 153 hhds, at the full prices as quoted of yesterday. The demand is strong, and the report coming up from all the producing regions of short crop, not only in acreage but in yield, is beginning to have its effect upon the market. The detailed report of to-day's sale will be found in full below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 55 hhds: 5 hhds Daviess county leaf at $14, 10 75, 10 25, 10 and 9 75; 16 hhds McLean county leaf at $13 75, 13 75, 12 50, 12 50, 11 50, 11, 10 75, 10 75, 10 75, 10 50, 10, 10, 11 60, 8 60, 8 60 and 8 20; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at $13 25; 16 hhds Ohio county leaf at $11 75, 11, 11, 11, 12, 10, 9 70, 9 30, 9 20, 8 70, 8 20, 8 90, 8, 8 50, 8 40 and 8 90; 5 hhds Ohio county lugs at $7 50, 7 20, 7 80, 7 80 and 7 50; 7 hhds Butler county leaf at $9, 8 10, 8, 8 10, 9, 7 90 and 7 90; 3 hhds Butler county lugs at $7 50, 6 60 and 6 90; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $9 60 and 8 50.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 21 hhds: 5 hhds Hancock county leaf at $17 25, 14 50, 14 50, 13 25, 12; 1 hhd Cumberland county leaf at $10; 1 hhd Spencer county (Ind.) leaf at $9; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at $8 30; 2 hhds Adair county lugs at $7 90, 7 20; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $7; 1 hhd Allen county leaf at $8 30; 4 hhds Henry county (Tenn.) leaf at $10 75, 8 80, 8 40, 8 40; 1 hhd Henry county (Tenn.) lugs at $7 30; 2 hhds factory sweepings at $5 60 and 5 40; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $7 90 and 7 60.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 2 hhds Green county leaf at $9 20 and 11 75; 6 hhds Hart county leaf at $10 75, 11, 11 25, 11 75, 12 75, 15; 7 hhds Barren county good leaf at $9 10, 9 60, 9 70, 9 80, 10, 10 25, 10 25; 2 hhds Barren county common leaf at $8 60 and 8 90; 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $8 20; 1 hhd Taylor county common leaf at $8; 6 hhds Barren county good lugs at $7 40, 7 40, 7 50, 7 60, 7 70, 7 70; 3 hhds Barren county low lugs at $7 10, 7 30, 7 30; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs at $7 10 and 7 40; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $7 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 4 hhds Hart county manufacturing leaf at $34, 30, 18 75, 15 25; 2 hhds Trimble county leaf at $19 25, 17; 2 hhds Green county low leaf at $7 30, 7 80; 4 hhds Taylor county low leaf at $8 40, 7 80, 7 30, 8; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $6 80.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 6 hhds Daviess county scrap at $3 70 to $6; 3 hhds Allen county lugs at 7 to 7 50; 3 hhds Allen county leaf at 8 to 8 20; 2 hhds Henry county leaf at 8 10 add 9 60; 4 hhds Hancock county leaf at 9 50 to 13 50; 5 hhds Grayson county leaf at 7 60 to 8 80.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 11 hhds; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at $8, 7 60 and 7 20; 2 hhds Grayson county leaf and lugs at $8 70 and 7 60; 4 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $12 25, 9, 9 and 7 85; 1 hhd Cumberland county lugs at $7 30; 1 hhd Indiana leaf at $8 90; 1 hhd rejected.

W. G. Meuer & Co.'s Tobacco Report.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 1, 1871.

	Hhds against	Hhds last year
Sales last month	3,448	2,939
Receipts	3,418	2,785
Sales since Nov. 1, 1870	42,645	37,839
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1870	42,769	37,013
Stock Sept. 1, 1871	5,068	6,432

QUOTATIONS.

		Light.	Heavy.
Common sound lugs		$6 75@ 7 00	$7 00@ 7 50
Good "		7 00@ 7 50	7 50@ 8 00
Common "	leaf	7 50@ 8 50	8 00@ 9 00
Medium "	"	8 50@ 9 50	9 00@10 00
Good "	"	10 00@11 00	10 50@11 50
Fine "	"	11 00@12 00	11 50@12 50

The market during the last four weeks has exhibited much activity, prices advancing fully ½ cent on all grades.

Though late rains have stopped all drought complaints, we have to admit that with a moderately-sized area planted, the prospects for even an average crop remain dubious.

Receipts from now on and until the close of the season will continue light.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 1, 1871.

CATTLE—The receipts have not been so heavy for the past week, and there has been a decided improvement in first-class butchers' stuff. For shipping beeves there is but little if any change in price. The Eastern markets remain overstocked, and prices are still very low. We quote good to choice shippers at $4 25@4 50; best quality of butchers' stuff sells readily at $4@4 25; extra choice at $4 50; medium and good at $3 25@3 75, and common at $2 50@3. All sold and the market closes active.

SHEEP—The market remains quiet, with light receipts of good ewes. We quote for best on sale, $3 00@3 50, and mixed lots $1 50@2 50 per head. Lambs about same prices.

HOGS—The receipts continue large. We quote for best for butcher's use at $4 25@4 75, and light stockers are not in demand; when they sell they bring $3 35@3 65; a few good ones were sold at $3 75@4 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Only eight car loads have been forwarded south during the past week; market reported slow. Five car loads of mules were shipped to New Orleans, one to Memphis, and two cars of horses to Atlanta.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	755
Sheep and lambs	1,000
Hogs	913
Horses and mules	144
Total	2,812

REPORTED BY THE SOUTHERN STOCK-YARD COMPANY.

CATTLE—Have continued to arrive from different sections, and now and then we have a man calling in person to inspect the market before shipping. We think the feeling is better for cattle, especially for the better grades; but by saying that we do not mean that men are to infer that cattle will jump up to six cents, but that they could be sold readily at quotations. Good smooth fat cattle that would weigh 1,200 to 1,400, suitable for shipping, would bring from $4 25 to 4 50 per quality; common grades, weighing from 600 to 900 pounds, are retailing from $2 50 to 3 00; scalawags from $1 50 to 2 00.

HOGS—Have been arriving all along this week in single car loads, and were sold on arrival. This morning brought us 600. Shockency & Co. bought 48 nice fat, not extra, from Brown, weighing 260 pounds, at $4 40. This is probably as much as a farmer could obtain wholesale. The buyers get a little advance by retailing. Stephenson also sold to Shockency & Co. 137 hogs, moderate order, at $3 75; they weighed 133 pounds. Stockers are held at $3 75, but buyers are not willing to give that much unless in good order.

SHEEP—Common sheep are bringing from $1 25 to $1 50 per head. Good sheep are in demand, and would bring 4 to 4½c per hundred—we mean sheep that would weigh 100 to 110 pounds.

MULES AND HORSES—Only one car load horses this week. No mules for the South.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Cotton, the demand is active and prices have advanced; middling uplands 19⅞c. Flour, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 13,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 85@5 25; common to good extra $5 45@5 70; good to choice $5 75@6 30; white Western extra $6 30@7 10; Ohio extras $5 65@6 70; St. Louis $5 65@9. Rye flour is quiet. Cornmeal, Brandywine $4@4 10. Whisky, the market is steady at 93¼@94c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 96,000 bushels; No 2 spring afloat $1 30@1 32; winter red Western $1 37@1 43; amber Michigan $1 45@1 49. Rye and Barley are quiet. Malt is steady; good Canada $1 20; extra choice $1 40. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 40,000 bushels; Western mixed 65@65½c; choice white Western 70c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 21,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 42@50c. Hay and Hops are quiet. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 14½@17½c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; fair to good refining 9⅞@9¾c; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses is dull and prices are unchanged. Rice 8¾@9½c. Petroleum, crude 14c and refined 24½c. Pork is dull and prices are drooping; mess $13 35@13 50; prime $10 25@11; prime mess $11; mess, seller September, $13 50@13 55; seller December $13; total stock September 1st 80,000 bbls, of which 1,200 are new; same time last month 94,000 bbls; same time last year 33,000 bbls. Beef dull; mess $7@11; extra $11@14; total stock September 1st, 17,000 bbls, of which 100 bbls are old; same time last month 19,000 bbls; last year 10,000 bbls. Cut Meats are more active; hams 10@13c; shoulders 5½@6c. Middles are quiet; long clear 8½c. Lard is heavy and lower; prime steam 9@9⅞c, and kettle rendered 9⅞c; seller 60 days 9½c; seller October 9⅞@9¾c. Butter, the market is heavy; Western 10@20c, and State 15@30c. Cheese is dull at 5@10½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $5 40@5 50 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is dull; winter red Western $1 36@1 40; amber Michigan $1 43@1 46. Mess pork is firmer at $13 37½@13 50 cash and seller September. Lard is dull at 9½c. Eggs are in good request at 18@23c.

DRY GOODS—The demand with the jobbing trade is becoming quite animated, particularly with the leading ones, at generally uniform rates. Printing cloths have continued in speculative demand and the market is said to be scantily supplied, and holders are firm at 7⅛c for standard and 7⅜c for extra, and sales are being reported far into next year on a similar basis, but even at these rates the various brands are held too high at 11½c, as in no instance would fugitive colors cost more than 6@8½c to print. Adriatic brown sheetings are selling at 13c; Appleton A 13c; Massachusetts fine B B 11½c; Wachusett 31-inch 10½c, and Androscoggin bleached and colored jeans are up to 15½c; Boston Manufacturing Company's denims 11½c. The market is firm and steady for nearly all staple fabrics.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; low middling 17½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; red $1 15@1 17. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 53c. Rye, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 65@67c. Barley, the demand is fair and market firm at 80c@$1. Groceries are unchanged. Oils are quiet and unchanged. Eggs are scarce and firm at 18c. Butter is scarce and firm at 18@22c. Cheese is dull and prices are unchanged at 9c. Seed are unchanged. Mess pork is dull and prices are drooping, and there is no demand at $11 75 for seller December and January. Lard is quiet and prices are weak; there is no demand, but it is held at 9c. Bulk meats are quiet and prices weak; shoulders 5½c; sides 5½c. Bacon, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell clear rib at 7c, but shoulders and clear sides can be bought at 6¼c, 7¼c and 7⅜c; there is an unsettled feeling in the market generally, and large quantities of bacon sides are being delivered on short contracts and much of it is being shipped South to seek a market. Hogs, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $4 @4 40. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 90c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Flour, the market is unchanged. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is quiet and prices are 5c lower, closing at $1 06½ cash; $1 06¼ for seller September; this afternoon the market was steady at $1 08½@1 06⅛ for seller September. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is weak and prices are 2c lower, closing at 43⅛c cash; 43⅛c for seller September; this afternoon the market was steady and unchanged. Oats, No 2, the market is active but prices are ½c lower, closing at 28⅛c cash. Rye, No 2, the market is easier at 58½c. Barley, No 2, the market is ½c lower at 61@61½c. Highwines are steady at 88c. Mess pork is dull at $12 37½@12 50. Lard is quiet at 8½c. Hogs, the market is steady and moderately active at $4 25@4 70. Cattle, the market is dull at $2 12½@5 62½. Freights to Buffalo are firm and prices are ½c higher at 9c for Corn. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 189,000 bushels of wheat, 218,000 bushels corn, 99,000 bushels oats, 13,000 bushels rye, 34,000 bushels barley, 6,000 head hogs. Shipments: 5,000 barrels of flour, 69,000 bushels wheat, 298,000 bushels corn, 92,000 bushels oats, 20,000 bushels barley, 5,000 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.—Cotton is scarce and firm at 18½c; total receipts for the year 511,432 bales; last year 290,737 bales; increase 220,695 bales; total shipments for the year 513,536 bales; last year 280,958 bales; increase 322,578 bales; stock 2,176 bales; last year 4,280 bales; receipts for the past day 52 bales; shipments none; stock 1,995 bales. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at $4 50@7 50. Corn is scarce and firm at 62@63c. Oats are scarce and firm at 50c. Hay, Western $17 50@27. Bran is scarce at $18@19. Mess pork is quiet and prices unchanged at $13@13 50. Lard is quiet and prices are unchanged at 10@11c. Bacon is scarce and firm; shoulders 6½c; clear sides 8c.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; low middling 15½c; stock in port 550 bales; shipments for the year closing yesterday 114,830 bales; increase over previous year 31,375 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at $4 25@7 for superfine to family. Wheat, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Rye 80@85c. Barley 65c. Oats 50@52½c, sacked and delivered. Cornmeal 85c. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; clear rib 8⅜c; clear sides 8½c, hams, plain 12½c and sugar-cured 15½c. Lard, prime steam 11c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Ohio and Indiana $6 62½@7; Wisconsin and Minnesota $6 50@7 12½. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; red Western $1 37@1 40. Rye, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 75c. Corn, the market is quiet; yellow 71c; mixed Western 69@70c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; black 40c; mixed 43@44c; Western white 45@47c. Barley is offered at 73c, but there were no buyers. Provisions are inactive. Petroleum, crude 17½@17⅜c and refined 23⅞c. Whisky is held firmly at 93c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at unchanged prices. Wheat, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 39@1 38. Corn is scarce and firm; yellow Southern 72c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 47@50c. Provisions and Whisky are unchanged.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	9:25 P.M.
6:10 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line, except Sunday	6:30 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincin. Express, (Daily.)	12:10 P.M.
10:25 P.M.	Cin. Night Express, except Saturday	5:25 A.M.
5:40 A.M.	Lexington Mail, except Sunday	6:35 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lexington Express except Sunday	10:55 A.M.
5:05 P.M.	Lagrange Accomodation, except Sunday	8:05 A.M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Lou'lle.	(Sundays excepted.)	Arrive Lou.
6:05 A.M.	(Express Daily.)	7:55 A.M.
5:05 P.M.	Mixed Train (Daily.)	6:35 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 A.M.	Nash., Mem. and N. O. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	Nash., Memphis and N. O. Express (Daily.)	6:15 A.M.
12:15 P.M.	Nashville Express (Daily.)	2:15 P.M.
7:30 A.M.	Livingston Express (Daily except Sunday.)	1:20 P.M.
3:45 P.M.	Bardstown Accommodation (Daily except Sundays.)	3:20 A.M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:35 A.M.	To & from Elizabethtown	9:50 A.M.
2:30 P.M.	and Greenville, 92 miles	6:35 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
6:45 A.M.	New York, Chicago and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 A.M.
2:40 P.M.	Express North, East and West (Daily.)	11:45 A.M.
11:00 P.M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	9:00 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:45 A.M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
8:40 A.M.	Day Express	3:00 P.M.
4:40 P.M.	Night Express	11:45 A.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:45 A.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis (Daily except Sunday.)	9:00 P.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis (Daily.)	7:45 A.M.
11:15 P.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis (Daily except Sunday.)	11:45 A.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

MEDICAL.

WINTERSMITH'S
Tonic Sirup
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE.

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.

THIS preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Tooth Preserver.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure.

It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold. Respectfully,

E. C. COLGAN,
Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

TESTIMONY.

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Molan.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET CO., AUGUSTA, ARK.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised, or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Captain Jack Horne, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH MOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

SALTILLOVILLE, IND.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.

Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it.

C. H. RICHARDS.

September 9, 1869.

Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Arthur, Peter & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure.

DICK McCOURTNEY,
Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

☞Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
au2

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels, and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE 25 CENTS.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE 25 CENTS.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE 25 CENTS.

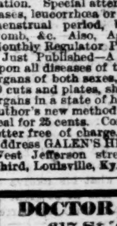
It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

au17 d&wly

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost, of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhoea or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, failing of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. jy27

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY other Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; call your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.,—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja30 dtf

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.

NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.

FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address

jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, JR., Proprietor.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, '71.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville who take but six papers a week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. J. F. and George Griffin, of this city, returned from New York yesterday.

W. S. Hophouser, Esq., editor of the Paris (Tennessee) Intelligencer, is a guest of the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. Geo. F. Wood returned from New York yesterday, and brought us the latest papers from the Metropolis.

Capt. John Reno, of Greenville, Muhlenburg county, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Kentucky, is in the city.

Col. Lee Crandall, who has been conspicuous for many years in the Southern immigration movement, has been in the city for several days. He goes hence to Richmond, Ky.

We are glad to hear that the health of Hon. Thos. B. Coehran is greatly improved and that he will probably reach home about the middle of the month. Judge Cochran has been sprightly two weeks at Hurricane Springs, near Tullahoma, Tenn., and has experienced very decided benefit from the use of the waters. This intelligence will be very gratifying to the numerous friends of the distinguished gentleman.

UNDER THE DEBRIS.

Another Victim of the Main-street Disaster.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning the remains of another victim were found in the debris of the building of Messrs. Whitney, Brown & Co.'s store, No. 30 West Main street, which on Wednesday last was the scene of a terrible accident caused by the flooring giving away, the particulars of which appeared Thursday morning. Early yesterday morning, while engaging in clearing away the debris were troubled with a horrid stench that came from beneath the lower floor and rather in front of the building, and thinking possibly a victim was there hidden, they went to work and soon discovered the dead body of an unknown colored man. The Coroner was notified, and at the inquest a number of colored people were called in with a view to having the body recognized, but no one was able to identify it, consequently it was consigned to the grave as unknown. Messrs. Whi ney, Brown & Co., the unfortunate firm, have not as yet removed their grain from the dark and gloomy hole in which it was precipitated, and as yet have made no calculation of damages sustained, but will probably remove their place of business, as it would be impossible for them to feel easy in the unfortunate building in which the accident occurred.

AMUSEMENTS.

The New York Circus.

Notwithstanding the fact that this establishment was immediately preceded here by old John Robinson's great combination show, it has at every exhibition drawn crowded houses, each of which, by rounds of applause and laughter and earnest exclamations of approval, attested the cleverness of the performances. That *la petite* Alexander and, indeed, the whole Melville family, are very extraordinary actors, will not be denied by any one. Their performances are of the first class and in their *homely acts* they make up as varied and pleasing a programme as any traveling circus in the world. Young Melville is not as good a rider, vaulter, and leaper as Robert Stickney, but his promise of improvement is such that if he has no bad luck, he may be when he arrives at Stickney's age, fully as good if not better performances than that gentleman. This company goes to Covington to perform to-day. It will there be met by its jocund and clever proprietor, Mr. L. B. Lent.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ The attention of those who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the French language is directed to the advertisement of Mrs. J. Fize, recently of New Orleans, and who may now be found at No. 282 Sixth street. Mrs. F. is [illegible] city in imparting instruction.

☞ Attend the sale of household furniture on Magazine street, between Ninth and Tenth, today.

Side by Side Again.

The two horses attached to the elegant family conveyance, of this county, bear respectively the brands U. S. and C. S. This is a practical exemplification by two Kentucky horses of the old truth that united we stand, divided we fall. It would be invidious to say that the C. S. holds his tail better than his brother in harness, or that he carries a higher head. If U. S. can put in a better fick on the trot it need not be told. The scene of such a team drawing the carriage of a happy old Kentucky family is enough to silence all invidious comments, and even the horses could not say us nay. There is strength in unity, and though these animals are branded with historical marks, which they will carry to the end of their lives, they seem to suffer no humiliation from their past history; and, after battles' loud alarums, they are united in the labors incident to peace, and listen to the word of a driver as once they did to the note of war trumpet.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued from the County Clerk's office for the week ending August 31, 1871:

By Block to Charlotte Judah.
Andrew to Mary Schawann.
Adam Metzner to Mary Schawann.
Peter Lang to Cresincia Schneider.
John F. Donough to Bridget K. Keenan.
James McCarty to Catherine Flanive.
Robert P. Hare to Lelia E. Ray.
Dennis Lynch to Kattie Long.
Jacob Mattmiller to Lena Amnon.
Jos. Dennis to Elmira Page.
Geo. Graul to Jennie Bauer.
Henry J. Hahn to Mary Miller.

COLORED.

Peter Laws to Elsie Grant.
Martin Woods to Fannie Brown.
Cæsar McClain to Mary K. Gist.
Hiram Fields to Mary Burgess.
Moses Fitz to Elizabeth Taylor.

The Nelson County Fire.

It having been stated in these columns, a few days ago, that the house of Dr. McClosky, in Nelson county, had been destroyed by fire, and that the Doctor had sustained a loss thereby of $30,000, we are now requested, by that gentleman, to state that the loss was estimated to be only about $2,000. We do not know who the person was that gave us the information, nor can we conjecture what his motive could have been in putting the loss at so great an amount. It gives us pleasure to make this correction.

Woodlawn Association.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of this association at Willard's Hotel, at 11 o'clock, this morning, which should be attended by all interested. It is reported that an effort will be made to elect new officers, which it is believed would not at the present time be either for the interest of the association or its creditors. It is attempted to set the law and justice aside to advance the interests of any particular individuals the movement should be promptly checked.

A Louisvillian Gone Mad.

The Indianapolis Journal of yesterday says: "A crazy man from Louisville, A. J. Huggins, was lodged in the station-house last evening by Officers Trasor and Smith. He had scarcely any clothing on his person and was violent and manifested a strong desire to wade into and lie down in every mud-puddle he saw. From letters found on his person it is supposed that domestic troubles caused his derangement."

Fire in the Country.

A few nights ago the residence of L. G. Williams, near Colesburg station, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was totally destroyed by fire, which occurring at one o'clock at night was so sudden that the family barely escaped from the building and were only able to save any of the contents. The total loss is about $6,000; no insurance. The contents are valued at about $2,500.

An Indiana Discovery.

At Lanesville, Indiana, yesterday, while a party of workmen were engaged in digging a ditch they struck a vein of salt-water, and, after digging a short time, discovered that, in years past, the locality had been used for some purpose, as walled wells were visible. Lanesville is excited.

The Nashville Shooting Match.

We learn by a special dispatch from Nashville last night that the pigeon shooting match there yesterday between Lieut. David Needy, of this city, and Mr. Brooks, of that place, resulted in favor of the former, Lieut. Needy killing forty-eight and Mr. Brooks forty-four out of the fifty birds each.

☞ Seventy years ago some domestic rabbits were introduced upon Sable Island, a small, sandy islet lying about a hundred miles off the Nova Scotia coast, and being left alone and not crossed in breeding, they have entered their feral state in liveries of beautiful silvergray, with white collars, intimating some remote affinities with bygone races.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE thermometer at Cook & Sloss' yesterday indicated the temperature as follows: At 7 A. M., 60 deg.; at 10 A. M., 67 deg.; at 12 M., 73 deg.; at 3 P. M., 75 deg.; at 4 P. M., 76 deg., and at 9 P. M., 75 deg.

BARDSTOWN was sensationized on Thursday night by the cry of fire, and the b'hoys took their machine some distance into the country, when it was discovered to be an immense brush heap burning.

THE fearful rumor was current yesterday that old Jesse Grant, the father of his son, was still in the city, rampaging around, and enjoying the hospitality of a large number of concealed members of the Grant family.

THE annual retreat for the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Louisville has closed at Bardstown. Several of the clergymen who have attended it arrived in the city yesterday morning on route to their respective homes.

JOHN CRENSHAW, while working in his field, at the forks of the Manslick road, on Thursday, was sunstruck, from the effects of which he has since been paralized, and now lies in a dangerous condition. He resides on his farm.

E. J. KELLY, a young Irishman, who is said to have studied for the Catholic priesthood, but who afterwards fell from grace, was arrested yesterday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and placed in the First-street station.

WM. ISAACS is the name given by an individual arrested yesterday upon the charge of entering the store of S. P. Secor, on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, and stealing therefrom a pair of shoes valued at more than $4.

THE residence of an Indiana farmer opposite the mouth of Paddy's run, below the city, was totally destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Persons on this side could see the fire, but were unable to render any assistance.

NANNIE BYAN, a small girl, living on Jefferson street, between Campbell and Wenzel, while playing on the back porch of her parents' residence, yesterday, fell a distance of fifteen feet, and was hurt considerably about the head and shoulders.

THURSDAY night at 10 o'clock the Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest over the remains of the month. Judge Cochran has been sprightly two weeks at Hurricane Springs, near Tullahoma, Tenn., and has experienced very decided benefit from the use of the waters. This intelligence will be very gratifying to the numerous friends of the distinguished gentleman.

AN exceedingly loving couple from the knobs of Bullitt county passed through the city at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, en route to a tyrannical altar place in Indiana. No telegraphic dispatches interrupted their journey, and they left on the train going over the great bridge.

ONE of the most ingenious doctors of the lower part of the city directs attention to his office-hours by a simple contrivance, for which he deserves a lucrative patent. His hours are inscribed on the lower part of the glass front of the clock. The convenience and connection is obvious.

JUST before the departure of the train going north from the Fourteenth-street depot yesterday afternoon, a lady passenger missed her pocket-book, and supposing it had been stolen, left the depot to return to her friends in the city. Upon entering a hack, the precious treasure was found entangled in her lace shawl.

JOHN MURPHY, who figured extensively in the courts a few days since, in the unsuccessful attempt to pervert a certain election precinct by two policemen, was yesterday sued before 'Squire Long, by one Whittaker, who charged upon Murphy that he had slandered his (Whittaker's) wife. Damages to the amount of $100 were recovered.

AFTER the Coroner had held the inquest over the remains of the colored man at Mason & White Hungerford, Brown & Co.'s yesterday, he was summoned to the remains of Patriok Looney, an inebriate, who died yesterday before noon at Bell's tavern, Fulton street, above Preston. After a full hearing, the jury returned a verdict of death caused by excessive drinking.

A MAN by the name of Jim Kreusbaw, who lives on the Bardstown road, whose experience of a sunstroke a few days ago was published in this paper, was found in a cornfield yesterday, helpless and totally paralyzed in his lower extremities. He had recovered from the sunstroke, and at the time of the attack of paralysis, which was doubtless the sequel of the sunstroke, he was at work.

MR. JACOB KOOPER, of Louisville, Ky., affirms, through the New York press, that he is not the Kooper who was robbed by a woman in Baxter street, as mentioned in the morning papers, and he offers a reward of one hundred dollars to the detective of the person who assumed his name. This is a serious matter, as Mr. Kooper has, or had, some connection with the Glaubensbote, a Evangelical religious paper of this city.

NELLIE CRAIG, a young colored woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a watch from Mrs. Cox, first-street. She had been acting for some time past as Judge of the City Court. The girl formerly was in the family of Col. Gill, and about a month ago was arrested with the watch in her possession, but no owner appearing she was released. Yesterday Colonel Gill regained the lost property. The watch is said to have been stolen by the girl, and upon this information she was rearrested.

YESTERDAY at the funeral of a gentleman who was a comparative stranger in Kentucky, but whose ability had found ready employment in his state, it was an affecting scene to see the grief of some children who were, besides a near relative and some intimate friends, his chief mourners. He had been in the habit of frequently spending his Sundays at the home of a family that were fond of him, and he had become greatly endeared to the younger members of the household. Sympathies and affections and thorough sympathy.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

The Modern Improvements that Have Been Made in the Edifice of Fourth and Chestnut.

The growing interest the people of this city are taking in making their houses of worship comfortable and at the same time attractive is a noticeable feature. We surely have made a reform in this particular, for in design and architecture, as well as interior adornments, the churches of Louisville have been proverbially inferior to those of other cities of equal size. For this reason the improvements that have been made during the past month in the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church (corner of Fourth and Chestnut) has been under process of thorough repair by the most competent workmen, under direction of Mr. Clark, architect, with a view of securing all the desirable features of a modern church edifice. They are quite as many improvements are mostly confined to the interior of the building. The old gallery was removed with the organ, and a new and beautiful vestibule was substituted. A recess, of sufficient size to admit the organ, has been erected at the opposite (or south) end of the church, the front of the recess being relieved by three arches supported by fluted iron columns, with ornamental caps and bases. The platform for the choir is elevated about five feet from the main floor and about two and a half feet from the pulpit platform, which is directly in front of the organ and choir. The speaker's platform is entirely exempt from criticism or objection, being spacious and broad enough to court the admiration of even John B. Gough.

This arrangement of the choir and organ behind the pulpit is quite common in modern-built churches North and East, but we believe this is the only one so arranged in this city. There is no argument or need for placing the choir and organ in the rear of the church to perform to the backs of the congregation that will not apply with equal force to locate the preacher and pulpit in the same place. We are glad to know this old and foolish practice is giving way to more sensible plan. The old organ in this church has been entirely renovated, supplied with new pipes and enclosed in a new and beautiful case, and we trust will afford sweet music to the worshipers. The pulpit furniture, sofa, chairs and desk are black walnut, beautifully carved and ornamented, and were furnished by J. W. Davis & Co., of this city. The wood-work about the gallery, and in fact the entire church, is finished in oak and black walnut. The pews are neatly cushioned and lined with crimson rep. The floor is covered with a tapestry carpet of artistic design, the money for which was raised by the ladies of the congregation; the selection was also made by them. This church will enjoy what few can boast of—a perfect arrangement for heating and ventilation.

Mr. W. B. Belknap, a member of the congregation, presented the church with one of Lotze's splendid furnaces of modern design, and its arrangement in the church has been under his personal supervision. The fresco painting on the walls and ceiling is beautiful in design and execution, and is the work of Messrs. Leiber & Lim berg, of this city. The entire work reflects great credit upon the architect, Mr. Clark, who has had control of the work and has established a reputation of which he may justly be proud.

The Rev. G. H. Robertson, recently of Springfield, Ill., comes to this people and begins his labors as a pastor to-morrow. The coming of Mr. Robertson bringing with him a reputation for earnestness and eloquence as a minister of the Gospel which few men enjoy. He is a ripe scholar, a thorough theologian, and we besp eak for him an honorable distinction among the clergy of Louisville and the State at large, and we doubt not will draw to the church a large and attentive body of worshipers on Sunday. The church will be open for service to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A Scared Burglar.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Charles Drew, who keeps a saloon on Main, near Tenth street, was aroused by a noise in an adjoining room. Getting out of bed, he took up his gun standing near, and going into the next room discovered a man, who afterwards proved to be one Thomas Legacy. Legacy is not a brave man, and seeing his danger, fell on his knees and begged for mercy. Officers Traflor and Antle were called in, and the man taken to the Twelfth-street station. He was subsequently presented before the City Court, and his case continued until this morning.

NEW ALBANY.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL with supplement may be obtained of Jack F. Hannon at the postoffice news-stand to-morrow morning.

The Police Council meets in regular session Monday night.

There were no transfers of real estate recorded yesterday.

Morse's Academy will commence the fall season Monday next.

The supply of corn is light. It is quoted at sixty cents per bushel.

The New Albany flouring mills turn out 7,500 barrels of flour per month.

The Odd Fellows fraternity will pay a visit to Boone Lodge No. 1 next Monday night.

Bowers & Vetter have opened out a large mineral water establishment on Pearl street.

The Young Men's Christian Association meet at their hall, on Pearl street, every Friday evening.

Miss Emma C. Dewhust has been engaged as organist of St. Paul's Episcopal Church for the coming year.

City Clerk Matt. I. Huette was busily engaged yesterday in paying off the Fire and Police Departments.

Rev. J. K. Demaresi will occupy the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian church morning and evening to-morrow.

E. J. KELLY, a young Irishman, who is said to have studied for the Catholic priesthood, but who afterwards fell from grace, was arrested yesterday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and placed in the First-street station.

WM. ISAACS is the name given by an individual arrested yesterday upon the charge of entering the store of S. P. Secor, on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, and stealing therefrom a pair of shoes valued at more than $4.

THE residence of an Indiana farmer opposite the mouth of Paddy's run, below the city, was totally destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Persons on this side could see the fire, but were unable to render any assistance.

NANNIE BYAN, a small girl, living on Jefferson street, between Campbell and Wenzel, while playing on the back porch of her parents' residence, yesterday, fell a distance of fifteen feet, and was hurt considerably about the head and shoulders.

THURSDAY night at 10 o'clock the Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest over the remains of John Sampson, colored, found floating in the Ohio river, one-half mile east of the water-works. The verdict of the jury was that death was caused by accidental drowning.

An exceedingly loving couple from the knobs of Bullitt county passed through the city at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, en route to a tyrannical altar place in Indiana. No telegraphic dispatches interrupted their journey, and they left on the train going over the great bridge.

One of the most ingenious doctors of the lower part of the city directs attention to his office-hours by a simple contrivance, for which he deserves a lucrative patent. His hours are inscribed on the lower part of the glass front of the clock. The convenience and connection is obvious.

JUST before the departure of the train going north from the Fourteenth-street depot yesterday afternoon, a lady passenger missed her pocket-book, and supposing it had been stolen, left the depot to return to her friends in the city. Upon entering a hack, the precious treasure was found entangled in her lace shawl.

JOHN MURPHY, who figured extensively in the courts a few days since, in the unsuccessful attempt to pervert a certain election precinct by two policemen, was yesterday sued before 'Squire Long, by one Whittaker, who charged upon Murphy that he had slandered his (Whittaker's) wife. Damages to the amount of $100 were recovered.

AFTER the Coroner had held the inquest over the remains of the colored man at Mason & White Hungerford, Brown & Co.'s yesterday, he was summoned to the remains of Patriok Looney, an inebriate, who died yesterday before noon at Bell's tavern, Fulton street, above Preston. After a full hearing, the jury returned a verdict of death caused by excessive drinking.

A MAN by the name of Jim Kreusbaw, who lives on the Bardstown road, whose experience of a sunstroke a few days ago was published in this paper, was found in a cornfield yesterday, helpless and totally paralyzed in his lower extremities. He had recovered from the sunstroke, and at the time of the attack of paralysis, which was doubtless the sequel of the sunstroke, he was at work.

MR. JACOB KOOPER, of Louisville, Ky., affirms, through the New York press, that he is not the Kooper who was robbed by a woman in Baxter street, as mentioned in the morning papers, and he offers a reward of one hundred dollars to the detective of the person who assumed his name. This is a serious matter, as Mr. Kooper has, or had, some connection with the Glaubensbote, a Evangelical religious paper of this city.

NELLIE CRAIG, a young colored woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a watch from Mrs. Cox, first-street. She had been acting for some time past as Judge of the City Court. The girl formerly was in the family of Col. Gill, and about a month ago was arrested with the watch in her possession, but no owner appearing she was released. Yesterday Colonel Gill regained the lost property. The watch is said to have been stolen by the girl, and upon this information she was rearrested.

YESTERDAY at the funeral of a gentleman who was a comparative stranger in Kentucky, but whose ability had found ready employment in his state, it was an affecting scene to see the grief of some children who were, besides a near relative and some intimate friends, his chief mourners. He had been in the habit of frequently spending his Sundays at the home of a family that were fond of him, and he had become greatly endeared to the younger members of the household. Sympathies and affections and thorough sympathy.

CITY FEATURES.

West Market Street Lot at Auction.
The lot to be sold this Afternoon at 5 o'clock is situated in one of the best localities—Market street, north side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[Hon. J. Hap. Price, Judge.]

FRIDAY, September 1.—The following persons for drunk and disorderly conduct were fined each $5: Frank Smith, James Scanley, John Cleveland and Thomas Cotts.

In the case of Henry Peters, Fred. Peters and Peter Burdell, charged with stealing $8 from Henry and Fred. Peters' house on Green street, and the case of Peter, the companion of the Peters, was continued until Saturday.

In the case of Adam Knapp, charged with disorderly conduct, was continued till Saturday; as also the case of Thomas Logan, charged with burglary, and Henry Wells, charged with being a suspected felon.

Wm. Talbott, for obtaining $4 from Nancy Sloan, under false pretenses, was fined 50, and committed to the workhouse for ninety days.

Martin Woods and Fanny Brown, who were up a few days ago charged with enjoying life after the manner of Mr. and Mrs. Adam and Eve, and the seventh commandment, satisfied the very virtuous City Court, and were dismissed on payment of the costs.

L. Simon was fined $5 for an assault on George Alsop.

Quarterly County Court.

[Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge.]

PROBATE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 1.—Ruby appointed and qualified as guardian of Albert Boyson, John Gustane Boyson and Gustane Boyson, orphans of Gustane Boyson, deceased. H. Landenbach as surety.

Ann Ruby, appointed and qualified as guardian of Henry Ruby and Frederick J. Ruby, orphans of Jacob Ruby, deceased, with Fred. Riley and Joseph Ruby as sureties.

Francis Harris, appointed and qualified as guardian of Eledor E. Shrote, orphan of Wm. Shrote, deceased, with Wm. Harris as surety.

Last will of S. L. Long admitted to probate, and Orleans Jane Long appointed and qualified executrix of the estate, no surety being required.

Last will of James B. Harris admitted to probate, and Robert C. Harris appointed and qualified as executor of the estate, with M. Durr as surety.

United States District Court.

[Hon. Hland Ballard, Judge.]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 1.—In re Henry L. Becker; report of adjudication of bankruptcy on the 28th of August, 1871, before Robert Coulhard, Register.

In re G. W. & J. H. Lacky; petition for final discharge referred to Warner Underwood, Register.

In re J. W. Clark; S. E. Jones appointed and qualified as assignee.

In re A. Hasaan; S. E. Jones appointed and qualified as assignee.

In re J. H. Dickinson; A. H. Clark, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, appointed and qualified as assignee.

In re Crittenden Rives; A. H. Clark appointed and qualified as assignee.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending August 31, 1871:

A. King to Samuel Bollinger, Payne street, 50 by 150	$ 1,100 00
T. W. and B. F. Magruder to Sarah Magruder, 58½ acres, Jefferson county	4,471 00
Lewis C. Garr to Andrew Korn, 60 acres, Jefferson county	4,940 00
Geo. Gary to Tillman Williams, 88 acres, Jefferson county	4,840 00
A. Bondurant to G. W. and W. F. Norton, Sixth street, north of Kentucky, 100 by 171	5,000 00
W. F. and B. F. Magruder to Wm. Joyce, 12 acres, Jefferson county	1,440 00
F. W. Vaughan to Geo. R. Cooke, Sixth street, north of Magnolia avenue, 100 by 200	4,000 00
F. Bouchard to Jacob Scharfenberger, Beargrass creek, 50 by 150	2,000 00
W. H. Beynroth to Theo. Harris, lots 32 to 44, inclusive, block 31, Parkland	4,534 00
A. C. Moore to Jos. Scott, Eighteenth street, near Portland avenue, 35 by 60	950 00
J. G. Green to W. T. Cox, Brook south of St. Catherine, 87½ by 308 2-3	4,260 70
J. G. Green to Low M. Cox, Brook south of St. Catherine, 87½ by 308 2-3	4,281 95
Phil. Haag to Sophia Schultz, Widana, between Campbell and Wenzel, 30 by 165	1,650 00
Jno. Tehan, Jr., to Jos. Scott, Eleventh between Chestnut and Magazine, 30 by 165	1,700 00
Rena Maydwell to C. G. Smith, Haldaman avenue east of Main, 173 9-12 by 132	875 00
Wm. Herbolds to Thos. Graff, Market between Campbell and Third, 25 by 90	925 00
J. C. Webb to Bridget Manley, Oak between Fourth and Fifth, 30 by 200	2,750 00
Mary Tyler to E. D. Morgan, Rowan between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, 150 by 196	3,751 00
Wm. P. Park, trustee, &c., to F. S. J. Bonsal, Walnut between Seventh and Twelfth, 25 by 150	5,450 00
David Meade to H. B. Rassington, Portland avenue east of Fourth-street, 22 7-12 by 198	3,000 00
Gardner & Fendick to W. A. Brown, Walnut and Nineteenth, 30 by 100	900 00
Daniel F. Roberts to Geo. C. Buchanan, Third between Ormsby and Shipp, 50 by 190	2,000 00
Thos. Sieven, &c., to Wm. Johnson, Berbe's addition to Addition, 7 by 190	7,397 60
T. D. Elliott to Wm. Johnston, Twenty-ninth between Magazine and Broadway, 150 by 180	2,662 50

Strange Freak of a Horse.

[From the Hannibal Courier.]

In Macon City, we are informed by a gentleman just from there, there is a horse which prowls about that city day and night, and who has in the last few days displayed a very unique freak. About two months ago this horse kicked a small boy, and the boy died from the effects of his wound. It was thought at the time to have been one of those almost unaccountable accidents, and the horse was still permitted to perambulate the streets unmolested; but recent developments in his history have proved that there is method in his madess, and that for some reason or other he has an unconquerable antipathy for small boys. Several times of late he has been known to chase small boys about the street, biting and pawing at them in a manner that evidently "meant business."

One day last week a little son of Joseph Vincent, of Macon, was crossing one of the streets, when this horse took after him and commenced pawing at him with his fore feet, and made a decisive to crush him, if possible. The boy ran from his pursuer and stopped upon the pavement, the horse close upon him. Suddenly he brute turned round, and, backing up to where the boy stood, let drive at him with both feet, kicking him about the center of the body. The boy was picked up and carried home, and now lies in a critical condition.

☞ Section D of the British Science Association was guilty of playing a practical joke, at its late session in Edinburgh. The London Times thus relates the incident: "The room in which the department met was densely crowded, hot and stifling. It was announced that there would be an adjournment to Professor Christison's class-room, which afforded better ventilation and more room. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen at once proceeded thither to procure seats prior to the rush, and their exodus so much relieved the original room that there was no adjournment at all. The émigrants are said to have sat for two or three hours, with a docility eminently favorable for the reception of scientific teaching, before they realized how completely they had been beguiled."

A GERMAN IN LUCK.

He Plows Up Seventeen Hundred Dollars in Gold on his Farm.

[From the Laclede (Mo.) Republican.]

We have just come into possession of the facts in connection with one of those remarkable coincidents which appear more like romance than reality when presented to the public as an item of news, and which have occurred on a German named Herman Schubert, who had served three years in the Eleventh Missouri infantry, located with his family in Livingston county, and a man named Herman, like most of his countrymen, had a large family, and the malaria so prevalent in the bottom lands of Grand river affected them as it does all who have not the finished and ill-luck in various ways depleted Herman's purse, so that the struggle to keep the wolf from the door was a severe one. He was involved in debt, to commence with, having made but a small payment on his homestead, and a mortgage was recorded to secure the amount unpaid. Herman was one of those persevering Germans who have done so much toward developing the agricultural resources of our country, yet, persevere as he could, he was unsuccessful in meeting not as they fell due. He who held the dread mortgage was fully convinced of the German's integrity, and was lenient to an unusual degree, but Herman always ends all in this case. Herman's farm was offered for sale for debt. The gloom produced in that family by the sad event we will not attempt to describe. The care-stricken man exerted all attempts to raise money, but his friends were all hard up, too. Not one ray of hope gleamed on his prospects; still he plowed and worked though all were well. Yesterday comes the astounding coincidence. The day that the farm was to be sold arrived. Herman went into the field to plow, as he had been doing for a few days past. For some unknown cause he was in buoyant spirits, notwithstanding the clouds hanging over his household. The land which he was plowing had in an early period been occupied by a Mormon family, judging from an object soon after exhumed by Herman's plow. The article in question was a box about two feet long by one foot deep, which had been buried about thirty years since, and when brought to the surface found to contain a lot of old papers. But the contents of the box form the subject of interest. Some articles of dress, papers, a Mormon Bible, and a small tin box, containing $1,700 in gold and $7 65 in silver were found.

The overjoyed man seized the box, rushed home, entered the house where his patient frow was engaged at her usual duties, and exclaimed: "Mine Gott in Himmel! if I be not mine I pays for to farm right away!" The frow and kinder soon took up the spirit of the occasion, and a scene of tumult ensued seldom witnessed.

The neighbors were quickly apprised of the German's good fortune, and lost no time to visit him for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity or expressing their congratulations. One gentleman, however, we are informed, laid claim to the box, basing his right on the fact that his uncle once owned the farm whereon the valuable prize was found. The field in question had not been in cultivation for many years previous to Herman's taking possession of it. It was doubtless buried by a Mormon settler who skedaddled from this vicinity at the time these heretics were cleaned out by the Missourians.

☞ A queer lawsuit has arisen near Oshkosh, between a couple of Germans, owing to the late storm. A cyclone struck a barn, the force of the gale thus whole shocks of wheat were taken up bodily and carried into an adjoining field. The owner of the field claiming the wheat by right of possession, while the loser of the wheat claims he is short a number of shocks. Neither one knows definitely the number of shocks he had standing in the field prior to the storm, but the loser thinks he has not as many by six or eight, and sues for that amount.

☞ They say that a California gentleman, worth $270,000, recently fell in love with a Columbus lady on a Fremont-street car, on account of her striking resemblance to his deceased wife. Romantic readers will be pleased to learn that a wedding is to be the consequence.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	JUNIATA	9 A. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	4 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA	4 P. M.
Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	4 P. M.
Evansville	LECLAIRE No. 2	5 P. M.
Cairo	SPRAY	5 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Arlington, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Camelia, Hend.	Sandy, Troy.
Ruby, Brandenburg.	Nat Williams, Mad.

Departures Yesterday.

Arlington, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Nat Williams, Mad.	Camelia, Hend.
Sandy, Troy.	Ruby, Brandenburg.

The river is about stationary, with 12 inches in the pass from the Indian chute, and 4½ feet on Portland and 3 feet on Grassy Flats, and 30 inches on French Island. Weather clear and pleasant, with no prospect of rain soon. Yesterday might be properly called blue Friday, for it was the dullest day of the season.

The Leonora goes out to Madison at 1 P. M. to-day.

Capt. Wm. Bateman, of the Tobe Hurt, is in the city.

Capt. Scott, of the Ada Hellman, is seriously ill at Evansville.

Elliott Miller, second clerk of the steamer Mary Houston, was in the city yesterday.

Captain Wm. Harmon, Superintendent of the Nashville and Cairo Packet Company, is in the city.

The LeClaire No. 2 will be at the Portland wharf this morning and leave for Evansville at 5 P. M. sharp.

The steamer Umpire will arrive from Cairo to-morrow, and leave on her return trip to-morrow evening.

The Berrauda will be down from Cincinnati to-morrow morning, with reshipping freight for the Cincinnati.

Commodore Dix, Superintendent of the Upper Cumberland Packet Company, arrived from Nashville yesterday.

Wm. J. Conant, steamboat agent at Evansville, is in the city, and will leave for home this evening on the Palestine.

Captain M. Kennedy's new sidewheeler for the Rio Grande will leave Pittsburgh on the first rise for Texas and Mexico.

The Juniata and Gen. Buell are the Cincinnati mail-line packets to-day, the former leaving at 9 A. M. and the latter at 4 P. M.

The Palestine is the Henderson packet, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 P. M. The Louisville Base-ball Club goes down on her to Evansville.

The Local Inspectors of this district are distributing two copies of the new steamboat law to every boat in the bounds of their jurisdiction.

Captain Sam. Houston, Supervising Inspector for this district, will leave this morning for Nashville, Memphis and other ports in the Sixth district on official business.

Capt. John Reno, of the towboat Simpson Horner, and pilots Geo. McBride, of the Sharp McDonald, and James Dougherty, of the John A. Wood, left for Pittsburgh last night.

The Barksville and Ada Hellman have thrown up the sponge and quit the Louisville and Cairo trade. The Barksville has gone to Nashville, and the Ada Hellman has laid up at Evansville.

The following are the names of engineers and pilots licensed by local inspectors at this port for the month ending August 31, 1871: Engineers—Wm. R. Linley, of Portsmouth; John Hatter, T. C. Tinsley, Jas. P. Gilderslieve, Wm. Lowry, and Patrick Rogers. Pilots—James Dougherty, Wm. Nixon, Wm. E. Sneed, Alexander Bell, A. J. Wolverton, W. H. Black, James M. Rose, Pat Bonner, and John Cadle.

The steamer Spray, Capt. Gus Brown in command, with H. W. Wise in the office, is the only boat leaving for Cairo this evening. She towes the barge Florence and will go through without detention. The Spray will continue to ply regularly between this city and Cairo during the water season, giving through receipts to all points on the lower and upper Mississippi river, and will make weekly trips, leaving here every Saturday.

The Leavenworth Commercial of Tuesday has the following additional news in regard to the sinking of the Viola Belle: "The vessel is a total loss. She has twenty feet of water on her starboard side, the same depth at her bow, and ten feet at the stern. The hull is broken just forward of her boilers, and her starboard guard at the boilers is three feet out of the water. She sank about twenty minutes after striking the snag. The chimneys fell overboard immediately after the steamer's striking. The passengers and crew were all saved, but one man had his ankle broken by the fall of the yawl derrick. The Belle was insured for $11,000, about half her value, and had on board a full cargo of sacks of grain for St. Louis, and a few packages of merchandise for this city. It is thought that a few hundred sacks of grain can be saved."

The operation of cutting large screw steamers in two and lengthening them has been very successfully accomplished in numerous instances in Scotland. The method is quite simple. The vessels being placed on a patent slip, are cut in two, drawn apart to the required length, and the space between them is built up. The carrying capacities of the vessel is increased in this way expeditiously and inexpensively increased, and they are just as staunch as ever. The steamship Montana, a screw vessel lengthened in this manner, which is now about to sail from Graston to Constantinople, is made to carry 1,000 feet longer, and has increased her carrying power from 900 to 1,200 tons, without diminishing her speed or rendering a larger crew necessary. The advantage thus gained to owners, whose vessels and trade require the outlay, is equal, in the case of the Garrison, to a new steamer of 300 tons without the great expense of engines, coal or crew.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "Business was quite dull on the levee yesterday. The towboat Liberty No. 3, going up Wednesday, sunk a barge laden with pig iron, at Kellogg's Landing, near Columbia. It went down in twenty feet water. Last Friday the Viola sunk a barge laden with iron, she had in tow, from Ashland to Cairo. The Viola, five miles above Maysville. The barge encountered an unknown obstruction. James Mack is building a small boat for the Texas coast trade. He received the contract several days ago from Cobb, Stribling & Co., of Memphis, who are building her machinery. The hull of Captain Story's new steamer, recently launched from Hambleton's yards, is now in the hands of Broadway, where it will receive its novel machinery and general outfit. Captain R. C. Hart has returned here after spending the heated term elsewhere. He brings with him a pretty little daughter. A new

From Mr. John Howard, of the firm of James Howard & Co., Jeffersonville, we learn that they have on the ways at their yard, two towboats for Capt. E. P. Trinsdad, Superintendent of the Attakapas Transportation Company, to be run in the Bayou Teche trade. The machinery for the gan's Louisiana and Texas railroad, and the line of steamers plying between Brashear city and Galveston. The boats will be ready for launching when completed will be the finest, best, and fastest boats that has ever been built in this trade for which she is being built. Her dimensions are as follows: 146 feet in length, 33 feet beam, 7 feet hold. Each boat will be fitted with a fine Cabin is to be full length. John B. Davies builds the machinery and Hipple & Co. the castings. The boats are to be completed and delivered about the 10th of October. They have also on the stocks a boat for Capt. E. K. Perry, for the New Orleans and Arkansas trade, the frame of which is now up. She is to be a duplicate of the John Howard, built for Capt. Perry by the above firm last winter. Ainslie, Cochran & Co. build the machinery and McClaran & Co. the hull. She will be ready for business about the 10th of November. In addition to these, they are finishing at the city wharf the City of